

ANSWER BY TILLMAN

Charges Roosevelt With Bad Faith and Defends Former Senator Chandler.

MAY PASS RATE BILL TODAY

Senate Spends Almost Entire Day Considering Composition of Interstate Commerce Commission Under Proposed Law.

Washington, May 16.—With the exception of the anti-pass amendment the senate concluded its consideration of the railroad rate bill in committee of the whole and as soon as that provision shall be disposed of will take it up in the senate. The general expectation is that the pass question will be disposed of early today and the general hope is that the bill may be passed before the close of today's session.

The pass question was brought to life again through the instrumentality of a motion made by Senator Culberson, author of the original provision, to reconsider the vote by which it was adopted, which was agreed to. A number of suggestions in the way of substitutes were presented and these will have to be dealt with before the bill can be reported to the senate. After it is reported, several questions will be reopened.

Eighth Section Cut Out.

The greater part of the day was spent in discussing the eighth section of the bill relating to the personnel of the interstate commerce commission, resulting in the elimination of the entire section, and the restoration of the present law which provides for five commissioners at salaries of \$7,500. During the day Senator Tillman made a further explanation concerning his negotiations with the president and had former Senator Chandler's memorandum read. The president's letter to Senator Allison was also read at the instance of the Iowa senator. The session opened with a personal statement by Mr. Tillman concerning his relations with Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Tillman's statement was as follows:

"There are only two points in the president's letter which I deem worthy of notice. His attempted explanation is ingenious but not ingenious. He calls in question the integrity of purpose and utterance of Mr. Chandler by declaring: 'He was asked to see ex-Senator Chandler as representing Mr. Tillman, who was in charge of the bill. He stated to me the views of Mr. Tillman with seeming authority.'"

Sought No Conference.

"Mr. Chandler has declared most positively in a written statement that the president sent for him for the purpose of getting into communication with Senator Bailey and myself and has produced the letter of Mr. Leoh.

"I now declare most emphatically that to no human being have I ever given authority or even expressed a wish to have any conference with Theodore Roosevelt in regard to the bill now under consideration. On the contrary I have expressed the opinion in more than one published interview that he had nothing to do with it and that it was the business of the senate, and while I did, at his request, enter into negotiations with the attorney general it is well known to every senator on this floor what my attitude and feelings have been and it is most remarkable while the president sent for Democrat after Democrat to confer with him about this measure that he should undertake under the circumstances to assert that I sent an agent to him to begin negotiations. The statement is absurd on its face.

"The other point to which I shall refer is the cavalier way in which Mr. Moody discusses the idea of the president not being bound.

"Have Queer Code of Honor.

"While contradicting in no instance, however slight, my statement of what occurred, the attorney general seems to think that the code of honor among gentlemen is not binding upon the executive and his cabinet.

"The president asked him to see Mr. Bailey and myself. We met by appointment made by Senator Chandler and talked over the vital question. He wrote and sent to Mr. Bailey his understanding of our views and when we met subsequently we reached absolute agreement, both as to the form and the substance of a proposed amendment to which he said the president would assent and help get votes for.

"Of course, the president was not bound not to change, but he was bound under such circumstances to give notice, and this was not done. Even the attorney general himself was not notified. The charge I made and still make is that the president is guilty of bad faith and that the rate bill, which will be when enacted into law, a much better and stronger measure than we had hoped to get, has been emasculated of one of its most valuable and essential features by the president's action.

"I am ready to leave the whole question to the thoughtful and honorable men of the country."

BIG FIRMS FAVORED

Unfairness in Car Distribution Is Charged Against Railroad.

Philadelphia, May 16.—Testimony tending to show favoritism by railroads in distribution of coal cars was elicited when the interstate commerce commission resumed its investigation into railroad discrimination.

George W. Clark, a car distributor employed by the Pennsylvania at Altoona, admitted that he had received orders to make special assignments of cars to the Berwind-White Coal company and that these assignments were made in addition to the regular percentage distribution. Mr. Clark admitted that special allotments had interfered with an equitable distribution of cars.

When Arthur Hale, superintendent of transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was on the stand it was brought out that the Merchants Coal company and the Somerset Coal company had frequently received many cars in excess of their percentage allotment, while various smaller companies suffered a shortage.

An interesting point in Superintendent Hale's testimony was the fact that the Baltimore & Ohio company had made frequent changes in the percentage basis. Counsel for the commission called attention to the fact that these changes were made at times when certain companies had received cars far in excess of their percentage allotment.

The full commission consisting of Martin A. Knapp, chairman; Francis M. Cockrell, Judson C. Clements and Charles A. Prouty are conducting the hearing.

AERONAUTS DUCKED

Strike Hudson Palisades and Are Thrown From Balloon.

New York, May 16.—While attempting a trip to Coney Island in a balloon Leo Stevens, an aeronaut, and Tracy Tindell, his companion, were thrown against the palisades on the New Jersey shore and dumped into the Hudson river. They were rescued by fishermen who had witnessed the accident.

The ascent was made from 138th street and Locust avenue, this city. Mrs. Stevens followed the course of the balloon in an automobile. Unable to find a favorable current, Stevens decided to descend near Greystone. The balloon swept gradually down as it crossed the Hudson river, but as it was thrown out, and as the Jersey shore was approached the balloon began to rise. A sudden gust of wind, however, carried the basket against the palisades. It tipped sharply, and Stevens and Tindell were thrown into the river. Mrs. Stevens witnessed the accident. When the fishermen reached the men they were nearly exhausted from their struggle in the water.

FOREMAN SAVES TRAIN

Discovers Washout in Time to Prevent Destructive Wreck.

Fergus Falls, Minn., May 16.—After a cloudburst at Ashby, 20 miles south of here, the section foreman of the Great Northern railway started down the line to a low piece of track south of the village to see if the track there had withstood the deluge. He found a long stretch of embankment washed out and rails hanging in the air.

The Winnipeg flyer was coming through at a tremendous rate. He had barely time to cross the washout and stop the flyer. J. J. Hill's special train was 20 minutes behind the Winnipeg train. Both were sent back and transferred to another division. The track was repaired during the night.

IDENTIFIED AS GAPON

Ex-Priest No Longer Plots and Counterplots in Russian Affairs.

St. Petersburg, May 16.—At the inquest on the body of Father Gapon, which was found May 13 in the upper chamber of a lonely villa in the summer suburb of Ozerki, Finland, M. Margolin, the former priest's lawyer, positively identified the body.

The autopsy showed that he received a blow on the head and the theory is that the revolutionists were listening in an adjoining room and heard Gapon betray his connection with the government and that Putenberg, the Terrorist leader, who is said to have lured Gapon to his death, rushed in, and felled him to the floor and afterwards hanged him.

Policyholders Leave Mutual.

London, May 16.—The Daily Mail states that the following persons have transferred their policies from the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York to the North British Mercantile company: The Duchess of Marlborough, \$250,000; J. M. Walker, \$100,000; Lord Wharfedale, \$50,000; and W. W. Rutherford, member of parliament for the West Derby division, for himself and others, \$590,000.

Methodists to Restate Faith.

Birmingham, Ala., May 15.—The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has declared in favor of the creation of a committee to prepare a new statement of faith. Other branches of Methodists will be invited to unite with the Southern church in the preparation of such a statement as is called for in the twentieth century.

LOVER GOES INSANE

Wild From Drink and Disappointment He Shoots at Many Persons.

KILLS ONE MAN, WOUNDS THREE

Sets Fire to House of His Beloved and Wounds Her Uncle and Cousin.

Rejection of His Suit Causes Telegraph Operator to Go Mad.

Atlanta, Ga., May 16.—Crazed by drink and by disappointment in a love affair, James H. Clark, a telegraph operator at the little town of Chamblee, a dozen miles north of Atlanta, began a rampage of crime. In less than 24 hours he killed one man, severely wounded three others, slightly wounded a fifth and clubbed a sixth with a shotgun, set fire to the home of one of his victims and when surrounded by a posse shortly before noon, shot himself through the heart.

Clark, who came some months ago from Baldwin, Ga., paid marked attention to the niece of D. S. Purcell, but was discouraged. He went to the Purcell home last evening and demanded admittance, which was refused. He set fire to the kitchen and when E. S. Purcell and his son, W. J. Purcell, appeared to fight the flames, Clark fired upon them, wounding both. Returning about midnight, Clark made another attempt to set fire to the house and when an attempt was made to seize him, he shot W. S. Mask, railroad station agent, in the neck.

Clark then fled to Dunwoody, about five miles distant. He went to the store of Nash & Cheek and demanded ammunition. The store people had been warned by telephone and refused to sell the required cartridges. Clark immediately fired, killing Cheek with a bullet through the heart. He fired also at Mr. Nash, inflicting a dangerous wound.

He then ran to the woods. On the way down the railroad track he met W. J. Coker, whom he attacked, wounding him slightly. Officers were roused at once and bounds were put on the track of the insane man. He was seen in the roadway near Chamblee, shortly after noon, and, when he found himself surrounded, ended his wild career.

RESISTED ARREST

Negro Soldiers Cause Trouble in Which Three Men Are Killed.

Crawford, Neb., May 16.—Three men have been shot and killed as the result of an attempt by Night Watchman Arthur A. Moss and his brother, J. H. Moss, to arrest some disorderly colored soldiers from Fort Robinson. The dead are: Arthur A. Moss, Jordan Taylor, Philip Murphy.

Injured: J. H. Moss, arm broken. Negro Sergt. John Reid of the 10th cavalry shot and killed Arthur A. Moss and Jordan Taylor struck J. H. Moss with a gun, breaking his arm. Reid was arrested and Taylor was killed by officers while trying to escape. There was strong talk of lynching Reid and a guard of troops was stationed at the jail. About midnight Philip Murphy, who was intoxicated, while passing the jail, refused to obey the orders of the guards and was shot dead. There is much excitement here.

WIDOW LOSES INSURANCE

Ohio Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Corporation.

Columbus, O., May 16.—Mrs. Sarah D. Finnegan, a Cincinnati widow, has lost by a decision of the supreme court a \$10,000 life insurance judgment against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life association. John Finnegan, whose life was insured, found the agent's office closed when he went to pay a premium the day it was due. He paid it the next day. It was accepted by the agent but the home office refused to take it and it was returned.

While the matter was in dispute Finnegan died and the company refused to pay the policy. Mrs. Finnegan sued and was awarded judgment by a lower court but the supreme court has reversed that decision.

Engineer Found Dead in Cab.

Carlisle, Pa., May 16.—Oliver Morris of Hagerstown, Md., a freight engineer on the Cumberland Valley railroad, was found dead in his cab near here. The train was running at its usual rate of speed when Morris's death was discovered. Apoplexy is thought to have caused death.

Big Piano Factory Burned.

New York, May 16.—The six-story piano factory of Jacob Doll & Sons at Nos. 402 and 412 Thirtieth street, a three story building occupied by John H. Carl's cash and door factory, and the Doll company's planing mills were destroyed by fire, loss \$250,000.

Objects to Tainted Money.

Northampton, Mass., May 16.—Because the college trustees have accepted gifts from John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, Mary E. Bird, for 19 years an instructor in the astronomical department of Smith college, has tendered her resignation.

DEMANDS INVESTIGATION

Frank S. Monnett Ready to Answer Charges Against Him.

Bucyrus, O., May 16.—Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio, is here to demand an immediate investigation by the grand jury of the charges against him in connection with the ouster proceedings against the Hocking Valley and Ohio Central railways. Mr. Monnett, who is now acting as special counsel for the government in the investigation of the relations of the railroads with the oil and coal industries, in a statement said:



FRANK S. MONNETT.

"We want the fullest investigation and should there be any evidence upon which to reopen the case we stand ready to continue the proceedings in the interest of the country, if so desired.

"The judgment was rendered by the Crawford county circuit court and a decree of ouster entered against the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad company from paralleling the Hocking Valley railroad company by a common ownership of stock."

Cleveland, May 16.—According to a statement made by L. B. Houck, secretary to Gov. Pattison, both former Attorney General Monnett and Judge Tobias are active candidates for appointment by Gov. Pattison to a place on the new state railroad commission. Judge Tobias on Monday instructed the grand jury at Bucyrus to investigate the rumor that Messrs. Monnett and Gallinger had settled the ouster case against the Hocking Valley and Ohio Central railway for \$7,000 and that \$5,000 of this sum had never been accounted for.

DROPS BOX OF DYNAMITE

Five Miners Killed and 12 Injured In Ensuing Explosion.

Shenandoah, Pa., May 16.—Five miners were torn to pieces and 12 badly burned by an explosion of dynamite in the Shenandoah City colliery of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron company.

A box of dynamite which a workman was carrying fell from his shoulder and caused the explosion, which ignited the mine gas. There were about 50 men at work in the east gangway of the shaft but so far as known all escaped except those working on the first lift. In this part of the shaft not one escaped either death or injury. The dead were mutilated beyond recognition.

The work of rescue was necessarily slow because of the great distance the rescuers had to travel in the shaft. The injured men were first taken from the shaft and hurried to a hospital. As soon as this was accomplished the rescuers directed their attention to those who were near the bottom of the colliery. All of the killed and injured were foreigners.

COUNTY AUDITORS LOSE

Effort to Collect \$150,000 in Commissions Not Successful.

Columbus, O., May 16.—The auditors of the 88 counties of Ohio are deprived of fees of about \$150,000 by a decision of the supreme court in the case of Eugene L. Lewis, ex-auditor of Hamilton county, against Auditor of State Guilbert and others.

Lewis sued to compel the payment to him of an additional fee of two-tenths of one per cent of the fee laws. He claimed this additional fee for three and a half years. The supreme court dismissed his petition on the ground that all compensation must be deducted when the county auditor makes his settlement with the auditor of state and that no fee can be collected after the distribution of the taxes has been made.

On Trial for Killing Sheriff.

Mount Vernon, O., May 15.—The trial of Frank Hildreth, alias Collier, charged with murder in the first degree for the killing of James C. Shanley, sheriff of Knox county, near the Hildreth home in Miller township, on the evening of May 31 last year, has begun here.

15 Workmen Burned in Steel Mill.

Chicago, May 15.—Fifteen men were injured, two of them fatally, by the bursting of a ladle holding 50 tons of molten metal in the converting mill of the Illinois Steel works at South Chicago.

Bernhardt Weeps Over Frisco.

San Francisco, May 15.—Madam Sarah Bernhardt visited the devastated portion of San Francisco in an auto and wept when she saw the ruins.

STRIKE MAY RESULT

Lake Firemen Refuse to Accept Scale Offered by Their Employers.

MAY TIE UP TRAFFIC AGAIN

President Keefe of Affiliated Unions and His Associates Withdraw From Conference Declaring They Will Not Accept Last Year's Scale of Wages.

Cleveland, May 16.—The conference between the marine firemen and representatives of the Lake Carriers' association which has been on for the past two days, considering the question of wages, ended abruptly last evening, the marine firemen leaving the conference and refusing to accept the proposed wage scale.

As the longshoremen, tugmen, oilers, grain scoopers and water tenders are affiliated, it is believed the break in negotiations will carry out all of those elements and throw the lake carrying situation back to where it was previous to last week when the agreement was reached between the Lake Carriers' association and the Longshoremen which resulted in a resumption of traffic. President Keefe and the delegates representing the labor elements withdrew from the conference declaring that the men would not accept the scale. President Livingston of the Lake Carriers' association, said:

"We have offered the men all we could afford to pay—a continuation of the wages of last year. They have refused to accept it. That is the situation."

Mr. Livingston, when asked if that meant that lake traffic would again be tied up, said he did not think that conclusion would follow necessarily, and he added, "I feel sure we can get firemen to operate the boats. We were anxious to come to terms with those men and did all that we could reasonably be expected to do to secure them, but agreement seems impossible."

MUST WORK OR VACATE

Coal Companies Issue Ultimatum to Striking Miners.

Dubuois, Pa., May 16.—There has been no move by operators or miners in this region since the strike was declared on May 1 until General Manager Robinson of the Rochester & Pittsburgh company and the Clearfield & Jefferson Coal & Iron company issued notice to former employees that they must return to work within six days or vacate company houses. Mr. Robinson is part says: "You are hereby notified that all miners desiring to go to work on the terms offered must do so within six days or vacate our houses and leave our property within a like time. If you go to work ample protection will be given you and all violations of the law will be vigorously prosecuted. If you reject our offer and fail to leave our premises within the time above stated we will then be compelled to make you vacate by due legal process.

If this move is carried out by the operators it means that there will be trouble. The miners have held a mass meeting at Ernest, where a number of men have been working, and there was an agreement to quit work until all Bessemer, Reading & Pittsburgh interests have signed the scale. All other places except Iselin have been idle since April 1. Iselin has been working a small number of men for ten days.

COAXED TO GO TO WORK

Union Principles of Striking Miners Put to the Test.

Steubenville, O., May 16.—Eastern Ohio operators are preparing to start the United States Coal company's mines, which formerly employed 1,000 men, also the Roby company's three mines, formerly employing over 8,000 non-union men.

The two companies have a lot of flat cars on sidings and are trying to persuade the foreign miners to go to work on the same basis as last year. The miners' officials are making desperate efforts to keep their men in line, but indications are that some of them will break over, as many of them are penniless.

Marsh Lindsay Goes Back to Pen.

Columbus, O., May 16.—Marsh Lindsay the murderer of "Celery King" Johnson, in Wyandotte county, has begun to serve his life sentence in the penitentiary. Lindsay, who escaped three years ago, was captured at Elm Bay last Saturday, but his identity was not discovered until today. He has consumption.

Rich Farmer Kills Himself.

Akron, O., May 16.—Allen Smith, 51 years of age, a prominent farmer residing near here, committed suicide by shooting. Smith's fortune is estimated at \$100,000.

More Standard Dividends.

New York, May 16.—The Standard Oil company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$9 a share. This compares with a \$16 dividend in the last previous quarter and one of \$9 a year ago.

GIRL VICTIM OF MORPHINE

Former Confidential Stenographer of Charles M. Schwab in Hospital.

Cincinnati, May 16.—Determined to either break herself of an awful vice or to seek a watery grave, Myrtle Howard, has sought the aid of the City hospital. She is a comely young woman with every evidence of refinement and intelligence.

A year ago she was the confidential stenographer of Charles M. Schwab, former president of the steel trust, and it is owing to the habit she contracted that she lost her position, social standing and her friends. When she came to the hospital she frankly stated that she was a non-resident, but her story was such a pathetic one that the rule against the admission of non-residents was not enforced. She said that two years ago she became acquainted with a girl in Philadelphia, where she was stationed at the time, who was addicted to morphine.

One night in a spirit of fun she allowed this friend to inject a quarter of a grain of the drug into her arm. This was but the beginning of the end. Again and again she used the needle, sometimes for the fun of the thing and then to allay pain, until finally she could not do without the drug. At last she found that she was using on an average of 12 grains a day.

Saturday she determined to take a larger dose and end it all. She was then in Wheeling, W. Va., but again thought better of it and made up her mind to make one more effort to conquer her master. To go to a hospital in Wheeling meant exposure, and so she took the next train to this city. The City hospital authorities are satisfied that the name Myrtle Howard is an assumed one, but will not pry any deeper into the unfortunate girl's history.

JOHN MITCHELL LOST

Ohio Miners and Operators Cannot Locate Union's President.

Columbus, O., May 16.—Chairman John H. Winder of the "stand pat" operators in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois says he is unable to locate President John Mitchell of the miners' organization. Chairman Winder has telegraphed the mine workers headquarters at Indianapolis to open his letter to Mitchell regarding the offer to arbitrate.

It is said here that the officials of the Ohio mine workers' organization had the same difficulty and now have a "tracer" out with a view of locating Mr. Mitchell and taking up with him developments in Ohio.

Negro Grocer Slain at Springfield, O.

Springfield, O., May 15.—John Sherman, 40 years of age, a negro grocer, was struck in the head and instantly killed last night with a molder's hammer in the hands of William Rogers. The men quarreled over a difference of 75 cents. Rogers escaped.

BASEBALL RESULTS.

Club	W	L	Pct.	Club	W	L	Pct.
New York	10	7	.731	St. Louis	12	14	.462
Chicago	21	9	.700	Boston	11	16	.407
Philadelphia	14	10	.583	Cincinnati	10	19	.345
Pittsburg	13	12	.520	Brooklyn	7	20	.260

Tuesday—St. Louis 5, Boston 3; Pittsburg 5, Philadelphia 4; New York 4, Cincinnati 1; Chicago 2, Brooklyn 1.

American League Standing.

Club	W	L	Pct.	Club	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	16	7	.690	Washington	12	11	.523
Cincinnati	14	9	.609	New York	10	13	.435
St. Louis	14	10	.583	Cleveland	8	13	.385
Cleveland	11	9	.550	Boston	6	19	.240

Tuesday—St. Louis 9, Boston 5; Philadelphia 1, Chicago 0; New York 5, Cleveland 4; Washington 5, Detroit 0.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, May 15.—Rain throughout Kansas and other portions of the southwest had a weakening effect on the local market. At the close wheat for July delivery showed a net loss of 1/4. Corn and oats were unchanged. Closing quotations: Wheat, July, 80 1/2; corn, July, 46 3/4; oats, July, 32.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—MAY 15.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 56@56 1/2; new high mixed, 60@61; new yellow ear, 62 1/2@63.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37 1/2@38 1/4; No. 3, 37 1/4@37 3/4.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$14.75@15; No. 1 clover, \$10.50@10.75; No. 1 mixed, \$11.50@12.

Butter—Prints, 23@23 1/2; tubs, 22 1/2@23; dairy, 15@16.

Cheese—New York full cream, new 10@10 1/2; Ohio full cream, 10@10 1/2; Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$3.65@6; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$1.50@5; fat smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$1.75@5.25; choice milk cows, \$4.00@5.5; good, fat smooth handy butchers' bulls, \$4@4.65; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.75@4.75; feed steers, common to good quality, \$3@4; fair to choice stockers, \$2.35@3.75.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$5.50@7; veals, fair to good, \$5.50@6.25; heavy and thin calves, \$3@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$6.80@6.85; choice medium weights, \$6.85@6.90; heavy Yorkers, \$6.85@6.90; good light Yorkers, \$6.85@6.90; pig, good to prime, \$6.75@6.87 1/2.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.60@5.85; good to choice mixed, \$5.40@5.60; fair to good mixed, \$4.40@5.25; culls and common, \$3@4.

A factor which will contribute toward increasing the milk flow of dairy cows next August is a good patch of sweet corn planted near feed lot or barnyard. This will keep the cows over the dry spell and up the milk flow until the September rains restore the pastures. Wheat is a precaution that is easily overlooked and results are often neglected and result greatly lessened milk or cream for the time being and a reduction of milk throughout the fall and following.

At this season of the year our readers contemplate the trees for shade and ornamental purposes. For this purpose the varieties is an important factor. The best shade tree in America is the white elm, the basswood or hackberry and white ash. In planting the tree the top should be planted to correspond with a root system. The tree should be somewhat deeper than it grows in its native location and should be mulched the first year to insure proper growth. In the case of better results are obtained by planting back a tree three or four inches at the base than by transplanting a younger tree.

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15 and 17 Canal St., Mass.
Both phones 77

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 Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, *E. W. Grove*

INCIDENTS OF THE FRISCO CALAMITY

Night and a Day In a Camp of Refugees.

PIONIC FOR THE YOUNGSTERS

Men and Women Bear Up Bravely
and Seek to Remedy the Disaster.
Girls Among Tenters Sing in the
California Moonlight—Pathetic and
Strange Features of the Refugees' Procession.

"Tenting Tonight, Tenting Tonight, Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." The chorus, sung by half a dozen of the sweet voiced daughters of California, is repeated again and again, and when the singing stops one of the singers asks, with a laugh, "Say, Addie, what ought we to get for this?"

"Bunch of carrots," answers a rude boy, who is one of the listeners. He is set upon by the minstrels, cuffed and pinched and sent to the rear. Then the girls start the music again, writes a staff correspondent of the New York Times at Oakland, Cal.

"I Wonder Where You Are Tonight, My Love," they sing, and "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River" and many other of the songs that live because they touch the people's hearts.

Such light as there is comes only from the moon and stars. Below the hill a few street lamps twinkle, and in the distance is the glory of the moonlight upon the sea. It is one of the refugees' camps for the sufferers of the San Francisco disaster. "Camp on the Bum" is the name on the placard stuck on a tree. All around the white tents loom up ghostly and fantastic. Farther away are the hastily constructed wooden shacks which take the place of tents for some of the refugees and which have the appearance of rabbit hutches. In the foreground is an enormous pile of straw, from which the inhabitants of the camp take the material for their beds if they have not been able to save their own bedding.

The shrill note of a bugle stops the music, and thereafter one hears only the snores of sleepers, the conversation of those who are sitting up, the singing of birds, and the barking of many dogs. Hardly a refugee family has not considered of the first importance the saving of the household pets. Dogs, cats, parrots, canaries, even monkeys and tortoises are to be found in the camp.

Outside some tents are big trunks and in others are sewing machines and other unwieldy household articles, the salvage of which appears miraculous. We hear that the refugees got such things away from the burning city of San Francisco by harnessing themselves with ropes and dragging even pianos along the streets. But whether or not other treasures were saved, the pet dog or the pet bird was always the first anxiety.

"I thought he'd die sure," one over-hears a girl say to another. "We had to drag him along from our house to the ferry, and he was scared to death, weren't you, pet?" And she fondles a fat pup, who looks as though he needs a good deal more exercise than he had. "My papa's got \$10," remarks a child, apropos of nothing. "He says he'll find a place to live and take us away tomorrow."

"I was never dressed so stylish in my life," is the irony of a pretty girl attired in an old shawl, a nondescript skirt and an apology for a waist. "Oh, well, better times soon," she adds with a toss of her head and a laugh.

"Better times soon!" It is the universal chorus. These people have all been burned out of house and home. Each family has lost its little treasures, things that the poor of the world cling to in every land, obeying the desire for ownership that not the lowest tramp has quite overcome. And yet cheerfulness is everywhere.

The debonaire people of the Pacific coast remain themselves in time of disaster as in time of prosperity. More than a thousand of them are in this camp, and one listens in vain for a sob or a complaint. Gradually the conversation is hushed, and then during the night hours the silence is broken only by the crying of babies, the occasional bark of a dog and the queer noise of the California frogs. In the morning the camp seems to wake up all at once.

This is a camp with all the latest improvements, and one sees lines of men and women waiting their turn in the shower baths. Later long lines form outside the big wooden kitchen to get their breakfast. In the kitchen, cooks—Japanese, negroes and whites—are working busily.

In these days the mornings here are the least pleasant hours of the twenty-four—"earthquake weather," the people call it. The sky is cloudy, there is hardly a breath of air, and the whole appearance of things is depressing. At about noon the sun usually breaks through the mist, and the weather is brilliant for the remainder of the day. If the refugees were tempted to show ill temper it would be in the early morning, but they seem just as lively as at night.

Most of the men get away early, either going to work or to hunt for it. The stories of many drones in the camp are untrue. As a matter of fact, the authorities will not stand for loafers. A notice outside the camp office reads: "Every man in camp must report to the office concerning employment. No man now registered will be allowed to sleep in camp tomorrow (Sunday) unless he first reports to the office about this matter."

As for women, they find plenty with which to occupy themselves. There is a laundry in the camp, and when the mother is not busy with her children she can wash clothes and assist in the kitchen. The children, of course, are

having the time of their lives; for them camp life means one prolonged picnic. It is all wonderfully well ordered and cheerful, and every one is content to wait for the "better times." It is the authorities who are anxious, wondering how long they will be able to continue the relief.

Miriam Michelson, author of "In the Bishop's Carriage," contributes to Harper's Weekly a remarkable dramatic and illuminating account of the destruction of San Francisco. One of the most striking passages in her article is that in which she describes the pathetic and unforgettable sight presented by the procession of refugees who were forced from their homes by the resistless advance of the flames.

"All through that long night," she says, "we heard the fleeing footsteps. It was a horrible sound, that continuous, hurried, straggling exodus. The stricken people did not run—they were too exhausted by the time they had reached our quarter—but they toiled doggedly on, on out toward the west, toward the cool eucalyptus forests in the Presidio, out toward the edge of the bay. One man I saw carried with care a brand new pair of tan shoes. He had absolutely nothing else, but these he bore on a stick over his shoulder. Women carried their babies, their canary birds in cages, their parrots. Next to a man who trundled all his household possessions on a lawn mower rode a group of negroes in a ghastly hearse, pulled by stalwart negroes.

"A chattering crowd of Chinamen carried pathetic little bundles of rice, their brightly clad little wives and babies dragging miserably a behind. A man and his wife harnessed themselves with ropes to a trunk and, with bowed backs and blistered feet, went on. It was a fearful procession. And what did they go to? A sleepless, earth racked night in the open, with mothers seeking their children, with aged parents separated from their families. A man I knew wandered through the Presidio five hours that night, calling his wife's name. There was no light, there was nothing to distinguish one huddled mass of refugees from another. My friend called and called till he was hoarse. When he dragged himself back to town on Thursday (April 19) he had the search to begin over again."

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD

Chairman Foss on Meaning of Our Proposed Great Battleship.

The naval appropriation bill, which carries nearly a hundred million dollars, was taken up by the house of representatives the other day, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York World.

"We have provided in this bill for a battleship more powerful than any afloat," said Chairman Foss, explaining the bill. "It will be greater than the English Dreadnought."

"How many American harbors could the Dreadnought enter?" asked Mr. Underwood of Alabama.

"It could easily enter New York," replied Mr. Foss, "and possibly some other harbors. It has twenty-eight feet draft, and I think the New York harbor is about forty feet."

"Well," said Mr. Underwood, "it couldn't enter any harbor in the southern or gulf states. The proposed American ship must necessarily have a large base of supplies."

"It would not be necessary for such a ship to enter any harbor," replied Mr. Foss. "It would protect the coast by meeting the enemy at sea. The building of this great battleship gives notice to all the world that we propose to look after our interests here or on another continent."

New Ship Canal For the Soo.

The Dominion government is considering the construction of another ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie, and the Ontario government has been asked to donate fifty acres of land, says a Toronto correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel. This fact developed a few days ago during a conference between the Hon. Mr. Cochrane and a delegation from the Soo and Steelton about the water power at the Soo. The new canal will be 1,400 feet long and 80 feet wide, or 20 feet wider than the present channel.

Freak of Frisco Earthquake.

H. E. Poor, a son of A. J. Poor of 1000 Park avenue, Kansas City, is a student of the Leland Stanford university in California, says the Kansas City Star. He sent to Kansas City a picture of a statue which was displaced from its base by the earthquake. The statue fell from the Stanford zoology building and struck headforemost on the tile paving in front of the building. The force of the fall crushed a hole in the paving, and the statue remained fixed in that position.

Self Help Society in Korea.

Yun Hio Ching, who has been in durance vile on some charge of sedition, has been released and now proposes, with the assistance of the editor of the Wbang Sung newspaper, to found a society for self help, says the Korean News. The society is to be called the Cha Kang Hoi.

Boy Pipe Smokers' League.

The prevalence of cigarette smoking among boys has induced a number of Dover (England) lads to form a "pipe league," says a London dispatch. They bind themselves to only smoke pipes. Any member of the league found cigarette smoking is to be fined.

Big Colonial Fair.

A great colonial exposition will be opened in Marseilles this spring and continued throughout the summer. It will mark the first attempt to organize a comprehensive manifestation of French colonial work and is arousing much interest.

TOPROTECTTHEPUBLIC

How a Big Transit Company Guards Its Passengers.

CARS CONSTANTLY OVERHAULED

Thorough Inspection of All Rolling Stock Made Every Two Days—Up to Date System of Signals and Safety Devices Maintained—A School Car Built For the Careful Training of Motormen.

In the matter of safeguarding the public on the Brooklyn elevated lines there are three main branches in the general scheme of the system which receive the continuous attention of the management. These three main branches consist in a constant and thorough inspection of the rolling stock every forty-eight hours, the installation and maintenance of as perfect a system of signals and safety devices as is possible under the prevailing conditions and the careful training of every motorman for his position before he is given the charge of a train.

In regard to the first of these—the overhauling of the cars—a thorough inspection of all the rolling stock is made possible by the difference between the demand for cars during the periods of ordinary traffic and the demand at the rush hours at the beginning and end of each day. At half past 9 in the morning the rush hour presumably ceases. Thereafter the amount of traffic decreases so rapidly and to such an extent that the number of cars sent out over the road on the schedule trains can be practically cut in half. The cars which are then taken off the road are sidetracked at either the Culver depot or in the train yards at the Thirty-sixth street station. Here each car is thoroughly inspected. The wheels are sounded and examined for any sign of flaws, flattening or loosening of the tires, and the trucks are carefully overhauled. The motors, controllers and the other electrical mechanism are tested, the packing of the wheel boxes is renewed if necessary, and the air pump and the triple valve air brake are examined for leakages or defects. In places in the yards special sections of track have been constructed called pit tracks. These are dug out underneath between the rails, so when a train is run in over the pit the inspectors have easy access to the underside mechanism of the cars.

As soon as a car enters the yard it passes out of the jurisdiction of the train dispatcher and enters the inspector's department, where it remains until it goes through the examination whereby it is qualified to be sent out again on the road. Before and during the examination a red flag is hung on the front end of the car, and until this red flag has been removed the car is not permitted to go out on its travels again. By this means the inspection of every car in the yard is insured.

At eight minutes past 4 in the afternoon the first heavy train is sent out of the Thirty-sixth street station to handle the increased traffic of the evening rush hour. By the time this evening rush service is fully under way the gang of 100 men on the inspector's payroll have had ample opportunity to inspect the day's allotment of cars. Thus on one day practically one-half of the cars pass through the inspector's hands. On the next day the other half undergoes a similar examination. By this means every car in the service is inspected every forty-eight hours. On account of the steadily increasing service the old train yard at the Thirty-sixth street station has proved to be inadequate. Consequently the management of the road is building at that place a larger train yard, which is provided with twelve lines of tracks and has a capacity of 440 cars.

The second branch of the general scheme for safeguarding the public which has received special attention from the management consists in the establishment of a thoroughly up to date system of signals. But in addition to all the latest devices for minimizing the possibility of accidents, such as lock switches, indicators, etc., the company has installed various other contrivances which are not so generally used in railroad.

One of the contrivances is the "dwarf signal." Another is the "derailer." The "dwarf signal" is like a small, arm semaphore built low down to the tracks. It is used in places where there is a siding running off from the main line. For instance, a train on the siding outbound wishes to back out of the siding again on to the outbound main track in order to continue its journey. The towerman sets the switch accordingly and gives the motorman the dwarf signal to back up. But in case there should happen to be an outbound train on the main track approaching, the setting of the dwarf signal sets automatically the regular semaphore of the main line at block, so that even the towerman cannot alter that reading of the semaphore until the backing train has cleared from the siding.

The "derailer" is a device which is being used on the grade leading down into the new train yard at the Thirty-sixth street station. Naturally during the course of the day a vast number of cars must pass in and out of the yard, and as the grade leads directly on to the main line of tracks the utmost precaution must be taken to prevent the cars in leaving the yard from colliding with the main line trains. As an additional safeguard a "derailer" has been installed on the grade. The "derailer" works automatically in conjunction with the switch at the top of the grade. This device consists of a heavy iron block which fits closely on top of the outer rail with an outward curving flange. When the switch above is set for the main line, this block is raised

mechanically from the roadbed and placed in position on the rail, so that if by any possible chance a motorman should misread his signals and attempt to pass up the grade with the semaphore against him the wheels of the car would run up to the iron block, where the flange of the wheels would follow the outward curvature and the trucks be thrown completely off the track.

For the sole purpose of giving the new motormen a thorough training in the work before they are assigned to a position in the regular service, a special car has been constructed containing in plain view all the various kinds of apparatus employed in the handling of a train. This is called the school car, and here the new motorman, in addition to being given practice in the actual running of a train, also receives instruction from one experienced engineer on the inside workings of the electrical and mechanical devices. The course in this motorman's school lasts from eighteen to twenty days, at the conclusion of which the student must pass a severe examination before he can qualify for the position.

IRON HUT FOR FRISCO.

Corrugated Steel Shanty to Take Place of Costly City Hall.

San Francisco is not going to do everything at once in the matter of rebuilding, says a special dispatch to the Chicago Post. It is bearing in mind the axiom, "Big oaks from little acorns grow," and it is making small beginnings.

But, just the same, the city will not lose an instant in getting the "little acorns" into the ground, and every modern device will be used to force their growth. The plans recently decided on for a new city hall are a good example of this tendency.

As everybody now knows, San Francisco before the earthquake had a magnificent municipal building which cost \$7,000,000, and looked it. That structure is at present a heap of more or less picturesque ruins. To take its place the authorities decided to erect a corrugated iron hut that will look like the headquarters of a gang of railway line-men.

Mayor Schmitt and his advisers determined to make this modest start toward a city home not only because of their expressed desire "to have some place where they can hang their hat," but also to save money. Owners who have buildings standing which might be available for temporary municipal purposes are inclined to charge all sorts of fancy prices for them. And the city fathers are too canny to be "held up" even in such parlous times as these.

It is proposed to erect the temporary building of corrugated iron or steel frame and to have in it all the city offices, as it will be practically fireproof.

EARTH TREMOR STUDY.

Seismograph May Be Placed Underground in Mammoth Cave.

If the recommendations of government geologists are carried out congress will appropriate money to establish in the Mammoth cave, Kentucky, a seismograph for the recording of earth tremors, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. Fresh interest has been aroused in the subject of seismological disturbances by the San Francisco earthquake, and scientists are anxious to extend the field of study in an effort to solve the problems connected with these earthquake shocks.

At a recent international conference of seismologists held in Strassburg, Germany, the question of improving seismographs and achieving the best results with them was discussed, and it was agreed by the delegates that unusual facilities were offered for making a study of subterranean tremors by establishing a seismograph far underground in the Mammoth cave on this continent.

Hand Painted Gloves In Vogue.

The short sleeve, now the fashion, has led to startling innovations in gloves. Instead of the conventional one color glove the new covering for the hand and arm is delicately shaded at the top in an almost imperceptible mauve, with a slightly embossed and indefinitely traced pattern upon it of lilies of the valley or ivy leaves, says a London cable dispatch to the New York American and Journal. Embossed patterns of the same indefinite and picturesque nature appear on the upper arm of white gloves shaded a faint shell pink or faint sea green. It is claimed for these tinted gloves that they round arms naturally angular, and by blending with the color of the dress the spectrum effect is artistic. Evening gloves inset with lace bracelets and gloves into which hand painted plaques have been introduced are being offered, but owing to the great expense a large sale is not expected.

Refrigerator Wagons For Nevada.

An interesting experiment is being tried by an Austin (Tex.) freighting company, which has put into use between Austin and Manhattan a line of refrigerator wagons, says an Austin correspondent of the Sacramento Bee. In these wagons will be carried beer, fruits and perishable groceries. The wagons are built upon the lines followed by the private car companies.

Fine Lunch Cloth For Cauter Colorado.

When the cruiser Colorado gets its silver service it will have a handsome centerpiece as a portion of its complement, says a Denver correspondent of the Colorado Springs Telegraph. This centerpiece is to be furnished by the Daughters of the American Revolution, according to information conveyed to Governor McDonald by a committee from the Colorado chapter.

IMPROVED COTTON GIN.

Invention Separates Lint From Seed Without Injury to Fiber.

A new invention promises to revolutionize the ginning of cotton, writes a correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier. The inventor is J. T. Fuller of Texas.

This gin separates the lint from the seed by a combing process. The comb consists of steel wire hooks in a revolving cylinder. There are no ribs like those of a saw gin, but there is a stationary comb above the cylinder, through which the teeth of the revolving comb pass. The result is that the lint is pulled from the seed unjured, instead of being cut to pieces by a saw. In the presence of your correspondent some of the same lot of cotton was run through the combing gin and a saw gin. There was so much difference in the looks, feeling and strength of the lint obtained by the two processes that one could hardly believe that it was not two very different grades of cotton. The preserving of the staple intact will add strength and lasting quality of thread and cloth.

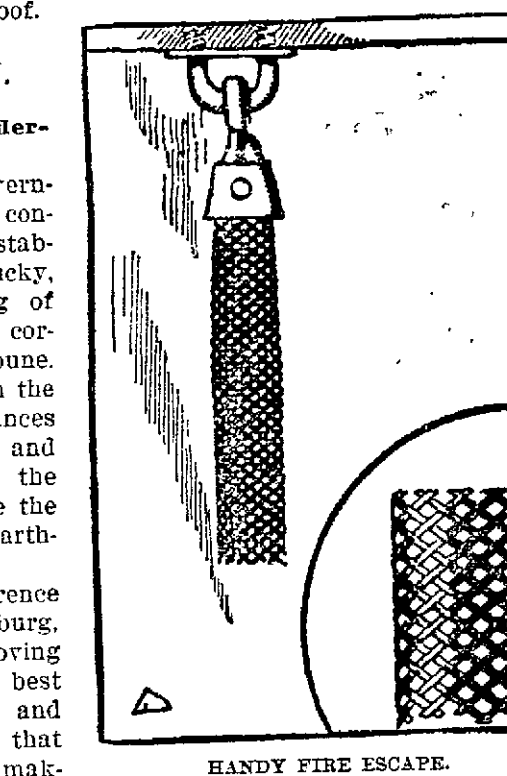
Mr. Fuller also claims several other advantages for his gin. It will gin wet cotton, as it will not clog up and produce fire by friction against the ribs. The cotton does not fall from the feeder on top of the saws, but below the ginning comb, to another revolving comb, which throws the cotton through a third revolving comb, up to the ginning comb, which catches it in its books and carries the line through the stationary comb, where it is drawn from the seed. A stick or nail or a handful of dirt thrown into the gin does not affect its operation. Unlike the saws of a saw gin, the ginning comb can be stopped in a moment by touching a lever at the side of the gin without stopping the engine or any other part of the gin. The comb teeth are independent of each other, and if one gets damaged it can be taken out like a sewing machine needle and another quickly put in its place.

DISPELS FEAR OF FIRE.

Simple and Easily Operated Emergency Fire Escape.

Innumerable fire escapes have been put upon the market, but the majority are so complicated as to be useless when an emergency requires their use. One of the most practical has been patented by a New York inventor, an illustration of which is shown herewith.

This fire escape consists of a hollow extensible and compressible tube composed of a number of flat strips braided together. The strips are formed of a hollow noncombustible material. One end of the fire escape is secured to a stationary part of the building, and in case of fire the other end is thrown out of the window. In its nor-



HANDY FIRE ESCAPE.

mal condition it will extend to a point considerably above the ground. Under the weight of a person descending it expands to a length sufficient to permit the user to pass hand over hand or slide down until he reaches a safe landing. The strips being galvanized, they are prevented from rusting or deteriorating, while the hollow tube allows a current of air at all times to pass through and thus cannot easily become overheated.

In use a person grasps the tube and slides down, the strips being flat and leaving the tube just sufficiently rough to permit of an easy grip, while the surface is not uneven enough to injure the hands. The speed with which a party descends can be regulated readily by the grip, a firm pressure causing the tube to be compressed so as to form a shoulder and preventing the hands passing too quickly over the surface.

The tube being compressible, it will occupy, when not in use, a much smaller space than an ordinary rope capable of accomplishing the same object. It would also be much more durable than the rope.

A New High Kite Record.

Meteorologists are interested in securing observations at high altitudes by means of kites and lately at the aeronautical observatory at Lindenberg, Prussia, a record for height was made, a kite being sent up to an altitude of 21,100 feet. This was accomplished by sending up six kites attached to each other by the use of a length of wire line approximating 48,000 feet in length. The instruments carried by the kite recorded a minimum temperature of 13 degrees F. as compared with 41 degrees F. at the earth's surface. At the maximum altitude the wind blew at a rate of fifty-six miles an hour as compared with eighteen miles an hour at the surface. This maximum altitude exceeds by nearly 1,100 feet the previous record made by M. Teisacere de Bort in the Baltic sea flying his kite from a Danish gunboat.—Harper's Weekly

NOBLE VISITOR FROM INDIA.

Guicowar of Baroda, Owner of the World's Only Golden Artillery.

His highness, the guicowar of Baroda, India, the maharatta chief, who is to visit the United States with his wife and daughter and an extensive suit, is the reincarnation of the glories of the Arabian Nights, says the New York American. He is the second greatest prince of India, the other serenity being the maharajah of Mysore. He has more jewels than would fill a potato barrel twice over, and he is the owner of the only golden artillery in the world.

Posted to defend his gorgeous palace these guns are one of the world's curiosities. They were the product of a native blacksmith's skill and labor, the time consumed in the work being no less than five years. Each gun weighs 400 pounds and is made of pure gold, with the exception of the inner coat, which is of steel.

It is not in the guns alone, however, that the Hindoo potentate has shown his taste for expensive ornamentation. The entire outfit is on a most sumptuous scale, the carriage being drawn by the finest bullocks that the guicowar's territory produces, and the trappings of the animals are of the most splendid order.

Some idea of the magnificence of the apparel that bedecks this golden artillery team may be gathered from the statement that their best trappings cost \$45,000. On the horns of the animals are golden caps, and on the legs are worn anklets of gold and silver. Each head is a flashing mass of gold, and when the guns are polished and the bullocks are in their state attire the sight is somewhat dazzling. The guns are guarded day and night by picked men of the royal bodyguard, a splendid corps equipped after the European manner and officered chiefly by white men. Besides the golden guns the maharajah owns a pair of silver guns of the same style as the others, but smaller, weighing only 320 pounds each.

The guicowar is the descendant of one of those great maharatta generals who were in fact the ruling power in India when the East India company wrested the scepter from the feeble hands of the last of the once great moguls. He is bright, clever, alert and versatile; and he loves the white people and their ways. He speaks English like an Englishman and his domestic standard is equal to that of a western potentate.

The population of the state of Baroda numbers about 3,000,000, and the state has an area of 8,000 square miles. The capital, Baroda, has about 105,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the railroad from Bombay to Ahmedabad.

CREATOR OF SPRINGS.

Frisco Earthquake's Strange Phenomenon in Montrose County, Cal.

A strange phenomenon of the earthquake in San Francisco was recently reported from Paraiso Hot Springs, in Montrose county, Cal., says a special dispatch from Oakland to the Pittsburg Dispatch. The temperature of the water in the hot soda springs, which for many years has been growing colder, has increased. On the day following the earthquake a test revealed that the heat of the water had increased 18 degrees. Since that time the temperature of the water has increased 122 degrees.

The earthquake has also opened two new springs at Paraiso. The first began to flow about 100 feet back from the old spring, being a hot soda spring of the same temperature as the springs flowing before the earthquake.

The second spring opened directly under the floor of the club and barroom, and the water is ice cold, in direct contrast to the outflow of the other springs in the vicinity.

NIGHT AND DAY BANKS.

Plans on Foot to Establish a Chain of Them.

President Oakleigh Thorne of the Night and Day Bank in New York city is trying to get a place for a night and day bank in Denver, according to a dispatch from that city. The company of which Mr. Thorne is president is preparing to establish a chain of night and day banks across the country.

"A few days ago," he says, "the first bank in the world to keep open night and day for regular business was established at Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, New York. It has proved such a success already that the backers of the concern decided to open similar banks in other cities. The restriction of banking business to between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. is no longer popular, and it is an antiquated system. For this reason they welcome a bank having long business hours."

Marconi's New Invention.

Marconi's latest wireless discovery is an apparatus for directing and controlling the electric waves so that they may be aimed like a shot at a specific point, says a special cable dispatch from London to the Chicago News. Hitherto the waves have radiated in indiscriminately in various directions and could be intercepted at any number of stations equipped with the Marconi apparatus. This will hereafter be impossible, and marconigrams can be directed to a single ship sailing the high seas or the particular land station desired.

The Dry Dock Dewey.

Bouncing through the startled tide, scattering wavelets far and wide, Rolling like a mighty leag, Creeping through the heavy fog, Breasting billows huge and green, Keeping still its haughty mien, Snapping cables now and then, Getting harnessed up again, Holding to its trackless path, Braving all the storm king's wrath, Onward goes the Dewey craft, With Old Glory for a aft. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE INDEPENDENT.
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
North Erie St., - - MASSILLON, O.
Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.
Telephone Calls:
Editorial Rooms Both Phones No. 80
Business Office Both Phones No. 85
INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following
news stands: Bahner's Book Store, Hankin's
News Depot, Sammerlin's Cigar Store, Neu-
meyer's Pool Room and Levi's Candy and To-
bacco Stand.
Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-
class matter.
MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1906

Grover says: "Never again," Wil-
liam remarks, "Perhaps." Thus says
the Chicago Record-Herald, the twice
chosen and twice rejected glance at 1908.

It has been suggested by the Wash-
ington Star that the tramp who was
arrested in New York for kicking an
American flag along the street has
probably been reading some of the sen-
sational magazine articles on national
corruption and has taken them se-
riously.

Governors are to be elected in twenty-
nine states this year. Oregon leads
on June 5, followed by Arkansas Sep-
tember 1, Vermont September 4, Maine
September 10, Georgia October 3, Ken-
tucky November 5, and the others No-
vember 6. Altogether 1906 is not such
an "off year" as it is generally de-
scribed.

Cleveland is giving a hospitable wel-
come to the Ohio grand lodge of the
Independent Order of Odd Fellows,
and the visitors who are there this
week will carry pleasant memories
away with them. The society is one
of the oldest of the secret fraternities
and has done an incalculable amount
of good. Its growth has been rapid
during the past few years and its use-
fulness has increased correspondingly.

It is interesting to note that the best
students at Yale college spend the least
money. The new senior class book at
Yale shows that the members who have
attained high scholarships have aver-
aged \$731 a year for expenses, while
the lowest scholarship members aver-
aged \$1,244 a year. The average ex-
penses of the entire class during the
four years is \$1,146. Twenty-four
have earned all their expenses and
ninety-five a part.

The executive committee of the Na-
tional Educational Association has de-
clared against holding any meeting
this year, owing to the destruction of
San Francisco, in which city the as-
sociation expected to hold its annual ses-
sion. President Schaeffer has thought-
fully suggested that active members
contribute something towards the re-
building of the schools of San Fran-
cisco, and has set a good example by
sending as his own offering the amount
that the trip would have cost him.

Salem is preparing good entertain-
ment for the guests who will be within
its gates on the four days, June 20, 21,
22 and 23, which are to be given up to
the celebration of its centennial anni-
versary. Vice President Fairbanks,
Booker T. Washington, both Ohio sen-
ators, Judge R. W. Taylor, Congress-
man Kennedy and either Governor Pat-
tison himself or his representative
will be among the speakers present.
The occasion promises to include all
the programme announcements, "a famous
reunion of the good old times and
dangers of old Salem and a great
wedding of all the friends of the
Queen city."

We cannot forget that 100,000
persons in San Francisco are still
being "washed" or in part saved by
the relief stations. Notwithstanding
the great amount of the relief fund,
there seems to be a necessity for more
money and supplies. Many of the busi-
ness and professional workers, in the
absence of their ordinary occupations,
are earning wages as laborers in the
clearing away of debris and the con-
struction of temporary buildings. Mayor
Schmitz has announced that the com-
mittee would accept the \$100,000
voted by the Canadian parliament.
The number of dead is still unknown,
but 400 bodies have been recovered.
Checked estimates of fire losses place
the total at \$230,000,000, and it will
take \$100,000,000 to replace the munici-
pal buildings. In 600 safes and vaults
opened more than forty per cent of the
contents was found to be nothing but
ashes.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT.
Grant Has a Majority Over
Kennedy of 2,797.

Canton, May 16.—The official car-
vas of the vote at the Republican pri-
maries gives the figures: Grant
4,401, Kennedy 1,604, Harter 5,292,
King 5,399, Jarvis 5,059, Aungst 677,
Brisell 1,461, Snyder 1,661, McDonald
1,871.

A LETTER FROM
JOHN R. DUNN.

He Tells of Experiences in
San Francisco.

IMAGES OF AN UGLY DREAM

It Seems Impossible That so
Much Devastation and Misery
Could Have Been Crowded
Into Three Short Days —
'Frisco Up and Doing.

John R. Dunn, of San Francisco, for-
merly of Massillon, writes to The In-
dependent:

To recount the happenings of the
past week is as an endeavor to conjure
up the misty images of an ugly dream.
That the devastation and ruin which
followed the indescribable convulsions
of the earth on Wednesday, April 18,
could have been accomplished in prac-
tically three short days, seems also but
a dream—fact. Certainly earthquake
and fire form a duo especially designed
for the working of horrible things.

At about 5:15 o'clock on the morning
of the 18th we were awakened—quite
suddenly awakened. Fully five hundred
thousand other people experienced the
same unexpected call from nature's
improvised alarm clock, also. I think
the exact feeling of an earthquake
could be described thus: Picture a ter-
rible grabbing a rat. He fastens it in
his teeth—tosses it up, shakes it un-
mercifully, and harshly throws it to
the ground. The sensation that morn-
ing was quite as though a gigantic de-
mon-terrier were playing the same
trick upon our house. It seemed sud-
denly raised, then shaken back and
forth violently, swayed in all direc-
tions and finally dropped ruthlessly
back into place.

The actual length of time of the
shock was, we are officially informed,
about forty-seven seconds, but I can
assure you it was the longest forty-
seven seconds experienced in my short
but busy career.

As I look back upon it now, the prin-
cipal horror of the earthquake lay not
in the actual feeling of the shaking,
but in the indescribable noises which
accompanied the shock. There was
that which we are told is the typical
earthquake roar. I know not whence
it comes, nor what its cause, but it de-
fies description. It is a low unearthly
rumble, not unlike distant thunder,
but a million times more uncanny.
Above this, blended in hellish discord,
were the noises of crashing bricks and
stones, the groaning of wrenched lum-
ber and the smashing on all sides of
glass and crockery. The majority of
people, I am told, made for the street
post haste. I cannot understand this.
My chief desire was to remain quiet—
the flatter the better—until the floor
was more navigable. I can stand a bit
of motion on the sea, but I confess to a
strong affection for a stationary floor
on land.

Our first look out upon the city
showed two fires to have broken out.
The bells of the fire engines were
heard shortly after, but we thought
little of the circumstance, devoting
our entire attention to viewing the
wreckage caused by the earthquake.
Our living room was a sight to behold.
The heavy piano was moved away from
the wall, a plaster "Winged Victory"
or something of the kind, and smashed
into a thousand pieces; lamp,
bust and vase, and other ornaments
were scattered about the room, and
the floor was covered with a thick
layer of broken glass and plaster.
The house in which we lived was
damaged very much, but it is dam-
age was done beyond the cracking of
the plaster. But the wrecking of the
unstable and poorly built brick struc-
tures of the city! I saw brick houses
the entire fronts of which had been
shaken down, disclosing bedrooms and
parlors; churches whose spires, when
left by the shock, were nothing more
than a few naked boards; frame houses
looking positively intoxicated—all out
of plumb and leaning forlornly for sup-
port upon their nearest neighbor—of-
times in as sad a plight itself;
wharves, the roofing of which had com-
pletely collapsed; the splendid city
hall, San Francisco's pride, reduced
to a skeleton framework; Chinatown
almost in ruins.

Hence before the fire had consumed
a single structure, the ruin wrought by
the earthquake was terrible to con-
template. In about an hour—at 6:30 or
7 o'clock, we counted from our win-
dows seven fires in different portions
of the city. The gravity of the situa-
tion was not borne in upon our minds,
however, until about 10 o'clock, when
word came that the water mains were
broken and the firemen had absolutely
no water with which to fight the
flames! And about this time the fire
broke out with renewed fury in many
new sections. The earthquake had de-
molished furnaces and scattered the

burning coal; had toppled down chim-
neys and set fire to roofs and had
crossed electric wires and ignited
nearby inflammable material. Thus
started one of the most merciless and
awful conflagrations of all history.
The path and progress of the fire
formed a terrible but fascinating study.
The flames seemed endowed with a
hellish intelligence, bent on destruc-
tion. They would change their course
occasionally and start in an opposite
direction, leaving a block unharmed.
One would imagine that such block had
happily escaped, when the fire, serpent
like, would wend its way back and
lick up with savage fury all that re-
mained to burn. So fierce were the
flames that nothing proved a barrier,
nothing could check their mad prog-
ress. Buildings were dynamited and
laid low, but this seemed to give the
fiery serpents only the more play, and
they leaped across blocks of space,
squares and streets with ever increas-
ing fury.

The sights on the streets, especially
when night came on, were never to be
forgotten. The glow of the flames en-
circling the whole eastern part of the
city formed a terrible background, and
near at hand, from all sides and every
house, streamed hundreds and thou-
sands of mute, terror-stricken people,
dragging trunks, bedding, baby car-
riages, pitiful relics such as crayon
portraits, bric-a-brac, etc., all going
anywhere to escape the pursuing, con-
suming hell of fire in the rear. The
parks and military reservation sud-
denly swarmed with life. Improvised
cities of thousands arose among the
trees and on the green lawns, tents
being made of sheets and bedding.

All night long the exodus continued,
and the flames swept on unchecked.
The fire in the tenement district was
horrible. The old shacks that had
housed thousands of people went down
like a pack of cards. But prince and
pauper suffered together this night.
The palatial residences of the wealthy
pioneer Californians on Nob Hill van-
ished as rapidly as the humblest cot-
tage.

We left our house at about 8 o'clock
Wednesday evening, taking with us
our silverware and a few clothes. When
we returned to secure another load we
found flames and ashes. The fiery ser-
pent had crawled faster than we reck-
oned and had lapped with its burning
tongue nearly all of our worldly pos-
sessions. That evening we slept in a
wood and coal shed, and felt quite lux-
urious, so many of our brothers and
sisters having this night but the hard,
unyielding earth for a bed and the in-
flamed heavens for a coverlet. The fol-
lowing night found us even more in the
lap of ease, situated in a tent on a vac-
cant lot. Then the following day we
managed to escape from the streets of
smoke and desolation to the quiet
peace of beautiful Berkeley across the
bay. Berkeley suffered but little from
the shock and seemed a veritable
heaven on earth. The skies were blue,
the air clear and mild, and the roses
banked on trellace and bush in a won-
derful riot of color and perfume. Here
kind hearts were opened to us; here
we found shelter, peace, food and
most precious of all, water! I think I
shall never again drink a drop of
water without pausing first to realize
its value and to return thanks for it,
after our experience in poor, parched,
suffering San Francisco.

The few places in the city blessed
with wells were in such demand that it
was a great test of endurance to stand
in line for water. Of course it will be
realized that there was absolutely
not one drop of running water to be
had, except in the military reserva-
tion, and here only a few faucets were
in working order. To bathe the face
and hands was a luxury denied all
save the sick and injured, and the
people who met were not exactly in for
an appearance at an afternoon tea, as
could be easily imagined. But here
we suggested certain features of the
experiences which are never to be
forgotten. For instance, we were in a
line in a morning for a cooling of
Christie in its bath and unparal-
leled in its results. Classes were for-
gotten; millionaire stood behind
carrier in the line for food and water;
whites held water to the parched Mon-
golian babies, and hands unaccustomed
to toil were held out in loving assist-
ance to those seared by grime and la-
bor. The kind deeds, the cup of water
in Christ's name, the cheering word
and the forced but tender smile—these
outnumbered one thousand to one the
acts which were not of God. Exhibi-
tions of meanness were rare; instead
one saw past exteriors into the true
man, and found only patience, bravery,
kindness and love. Such an experience
reveals the possibilities of the grand
brotherhood of man, when we can
recognize in our brothers and sisters
only the good and see God as the
Father of all.

The way that the nation and the
whole world has responded to the cry-
ing need of this stricken community is
another beautiful example of the signs
of the times, which means undoubtedly
a broader love for all mankind. It is
difficult to convey on paper an ade-
quate expression of gratitude, and use-
less to attempt it. But the San Fran-
cisco people are grateful, as all would
know could they look in our eyes and
clasp our hands.

The effect of such a terrible disaster

upon the growth of a city is naturally
difficult to estimate. But the spirit of
these Californians (I speak as an out-
sider, now) is indeed marvelous. Un-
daunted and undismayed they propose
to rebuild the city on lines suggested
by the lessons so dearly learned. Steel
structures will supplant the unstable
frame and brick buildings, and water
mains from the bay and sea will with-
out doubt prevent the city's being cut
off from a water supply in another
emergency.

Of course, an earthquake may never
again visit these shores—in your time
or mine. And the fear of a shock
should deter no one from coming to
California. Here is the land of roses,
of perpetual summer, and, as has been
proven, of hearts that are brave and
strong. It is claimed that the "Great-
er San Francisco" will be the safest
city in the United States—almost com-
pletely fireproof and earthquake proof.

A significant fact in the recent
catastrophe is that the majority of all
the modern, well built steel frame
structures were hardly touched by the
shock. The splendid St. Francis and
Palace hotels suffered but little from
the earthquake, and many of the newer
office buildings are damaged only by
reason of the fire. The historic and
picturesque Chinatown is now but a
memory, yet even this, we are prom-
ised, will be rebuilt. The marvelous
public spirit now exhibited in the
stricken city can best be illustrated
in the following sentiment (the words
are copied from posters displayed on
sign boards throughout the town):

"Work! Morn, noon, night, to make
dear new 'Frisco the greatest city in
the world! A million in 1913!"

HOOVER---LEONARD.

A Well Known Couple Steal a
March on Their Friends.

Crystal Spring, May 15.—The wed-
ding bells will ring in this peaceful
little village today, but their sweet
chimes will not be heard by the bride
and groom, as they have flown. Be-
fore the day has passed nearly every-
body in town will be greatly surprised
to learn that Postmaster William A.
Leonard, of Crystal Spring, and Miss
Grace E. Hoover, of Massillon, have
been united in the holy bonds of mat-
rimony. The couple were seen leav-
ing the village early Tuesday morning
in their traveling clothes, and nobody
save the relatives and a few close
friends knew they intended stealing a
march on the rest of their friends.
Their engagement had never been
made public and the wedding day was
kept almost a secret. A telephone
message was received Tuesday morn-
ing from Mr. Leonard at Canton say-
ing that the necessary papers had been
secured at the court house and the vow
making the two man and wife had al-
ready been taken before Justice How-
man at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning
in Canton. The newly married couple
left Canton at once for Barborton, Ak-
ron and Cleveland to visit relatives.
From the latter city they will go to
Buffalo and Niagara Falls on a wedding
tour. Upon their return they will be
greeted by a large host of friends.

A reception and ball will be held
Monday night in a well known hall fol-
lowed by a banquet a few nights later.
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard will immedi-
ately after their arrival at this place
go to housekeeping in their already fur-
nished house, where they will be at
home to their friends.

COTTAGES BURNED.

Chattanooga, May 16.—(By Associ-
ated Press.)—Fire in Mount Eagle as-
sembly grounds has destroyed several
cottages and is nearing the auditorium.
The grounds are used as a sum-
mer camp meeting place by all denom-
inations in this section of the South.
Several cottages and several cottages
were destroyed, but the auditorium and
main building were saved. Losses about
\$25,000.

The charred body of John Green was
taken from the ruins of Winfield cot-
tage. Green was a cigarette smoker
and it is believed that in some way he
ignited his bed clothing with a cigar-
ette.

My Hair is
Scraggly

Do you like it? Then why
be contented with it? Have
to be? Oh, no! Just put on
Ayer's Hair Vigor and have
long, thick hair; soft, even
hair; beautiful hair, without a
single gray line in it. Have a
little pride. Keep young just
as long as you can.

I am fifty seven years old, and until
recently my hair was very gray. But in a few
weeks Ayer's Hair Vigor restored the natural
color to my hair, so now there is not a gray
hair to be seen.—J. W. HANSON, Boulder
Creek, Cal.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured of
Ayer's
SARSAPARILLA
PILLS.
CHERRY PECTORAL.

HARRY WHITE'S
CONFESSION.

Tells of the Killing of Thomas
Dye at Orrville.

SHOOTING WAS ACCIDENTAL.

Revolver from Which the Fatai
Shot was Fired was Bought
in Massillon—The Three Sus-
pects are Now Lodged in the
County Jail at Wooster.

While in the city jail at Orrville,
last Saturday, Harry White, arrested
in this city last Friday night, charged
with the murder of Thomas Dye, at
Orrville, made the following confes-
sion, as published in the Crescent:

"My name is Harry White, son of
George White. Will be 16 years old on
the 5th of June. Am a gear cutter by
occupation. I was born in Newcomers-
town. My parents moved to Massillon
about seven years ago and to Alliance
about five months ago. Met two boys
on the street and they asked me to
take a ride with them. They said they
wasn't going very far. We went to
Massillon and stayed there that night
and then went to Orrville, arriving
here about 1 o'clock. Played pool at
Orrville about all afternoon. We had
one revolver when we left home and
Miller bought one at Massillon. He
got a big long one and afterwards
took and exchanged it. Shot at mark
into the piles in the afternoon and
drank a good deal while playing pool.
After supper went back to the water-
ing tank in the Wheeling yards and
was shooting around up there. Came
down the track. One of the boys said:
'Gee, there lays somebody hurt or
dead.' They picked him up and car-
ried him over on the bank. Walked
down the track and I wanted to notify
somebody and they said we would be
blamed for it. We jumped a freight
by the depot and arrived at Akron
about a quarter of 9. We wanted to
get off at Barborton. Miller lost his
hat and we went to Akron and bought
one in a saloon. I stayed in Akron
that day and then went to Ravenna on
a street car, and took a C. & P.
freight and went home. Arrived home
at 10 o'clock Saturday night. They
went home before me. I went to
work at Morgan's on the 19th and have
been working there ever since. Was
never arrested before. Drink some.
We were at the water tank and found
a tin can and was shooting down
towards town about 7 or 8 o'clock.
My mother showed me an account of
the shooting in the paper and said that
would occur to me some day. My
father, George White, stays in Cleve-
land. He is a coremaker. He left
mother about two years ago. Us boys
have been taking care of her. I have
four other brothers and two sisters.
This was the second time I ever met
the other fellows. I was arrested last
night and told who the other boys were
and they were arrested Saturday. I
told the other boys that if we were
arrested I would tell all about it."

Affidavits charging White, Everhart
and Miller with the murder of Thomas
Dye were made out during the after-
noon and evening, and each one ar-
raigned separately. Harry White was
arraigned before Mayor G. A. Starn at
5 o'clock in the evening. Prosecut-
ing Attorney O'Brien, of Wooster, ap-
peared on behalf of the state. After
hearing the relevant testimony, White
was charged with the murder of
Thomas Dye and was committed to
the county jail at Wooster.

When Everhart was next ar-
raigned, he pleaded not guilty and
said he would be ready for a prelimi-
nary hearing at 8 o'clock Monday af-
ternoon, at which time he would be
represented by an attorney, whereupon
Mayor Starn set the hearing at 5
o'clock on Monday.

On being arraigned Allen Miller
made the same plea as Everhart, and 5
o'clock on Monday afternoon was fixed
for the hour of the preliminary hear-
ing. Soon after being returned to
their cells, Everhart called for Mayor
Starn and changed his request for a
hearing and waived examination.
Later Miller also made the same re-
quest, and all three prisoners were taken
to the county jail on train No. 15
Saturday night.

Before the prisoners were taken to
Wooster Everhart was transferred to
White's cell and the latter put his
arm around Everhart's neck and said,
'Let us tell this thing and get out of
it.' Everhart replied by saying 'We
will see later.' White also said he
heard the Dye boy groan a couple of
times after being shot. The supposi-
tion now is that Miller commanded the
Dye boy to hold up his hands and he
turned and fled and was shot in the
back.

Springfield, Ill., and return, B. & O.,
meeting German Baptist Brethren, May
20 to June 4. See agents.

BE ON THE WATCH.

Counterfeit Dollars Said to be
in Circulation.

Counterfeit dollars bearing the date
of 1904 are reported to be in circula-
tion in the city. The pieces are said
to be a trifle thicker than the legal
tender dollars, feel greasy and are
easily detected if one is on the lookout
for them. Several saloonkeepers in
the vicinity of the Massillon Iron and
Steel Company's plant are said to
have had some of the pieces passed
upon them within the past few days.

SALOONS IN
STARK COUNTY

Auditor Believes One-Half
Will be Closed.

ASSESSORS ARE INSTRUCTED.

Judge Hole Will Render Decis-
ion in State Bank Case Next
Monday—Only Five of Orig-
inal Indictments Standing—
Mexican Run Down on the
Pennsylvania at Canton.

Canton, May 15.—Assessors through-
out the county will be notified by Au-
ditor Oberlin to definitely ascertain and
record all applications of persons de-
siring a saloon license under the
Aiken law, which goes into effect on
the morning of May 28. The auditor
says that any saloonist who has ap-
plied for a license but who wishes to
withdraw it because of the increased
amount of assessment must do so be-
fore the law becomes active. In case
this is not done the least expense pos-
sible for withdrawal is \$200. It is the
auditor's understanding he says that
many of the saloon keepers in the
county intend remaining in the busi-
ness until they find whether neighbor-
ing saloons are doing the same. Heret-
ofore they could do this, as they were
allowed ten days before paying the
assessment. The Aiken bill declares
that the assessment must be paid on
the date of commencement. Asked as
to the number of saloons to quit busi-
ness it was stated that no figure could
be given as assessors had not reported,
but the belief was that half the total
establishments now thriving would
close their doors.

Judge Hole, of Salem, has informed
Canton officers that he will render his
decision on the question of the consti-
tutionality of the penal section of the
free banking act of 1851, in Canton
next Monday. The county prosecutor
has also announced that the arraign-
ments of individuals indicted through
the May grand jury's investigation of
the Canton State bank failure will
take place Monday. It is not thought
possible, however, to arraign upon all
of the thirty-three indictments, as it
is expected there will be motions to
quash and demurrers filed in some,
which will delay matters until disposed
of by the court. Of the twenty-five
bills returned by the January grand
jury, three were thrown out by pleas
of abatement, fifteen by motions to
quash, and two by the dispute over
the resignation of the book which al-
leged false entries were made. This
left only five or the original indict-
ments standing.

The coroner and committee of the
Eighth ward, composed of
J. L. Van Hatten, of Canton, King, of
Canton, and J. L. Van Hatten, of
Canton, have not decided the place of the con-
sultation of the coroner which will be
held August 21, according to the Can-
ton member's statement. When the
committee will meet is not known, but
it is expected that the question will be
taken up in the near future.

Ray Angles, aged 21, a Mexican, was
run down Monday afternoon by a Penn-
sylvania freight, and had his left
thigh bone broken. He had come to
Canton from Massillon, and was walk-
ing to the Carnahan works, where he
intended to apply for work, when he was
struck. The Miller-Blanchard ambu-
lance removed him to the hospital,
where the fracture was reduced by
Dr. S. B. Post.

OBITUARY.

JOHN WESTRICH.
Navarre, May 16.—John Westrich,
aged 79 years, died at his home, near
Navarre at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon,
death being caused by the infirmities of
age. Mr. Westrich was one of the
old residents of Bethlehem township.
He is survived by three children, Mrs.
J. L. Van Hatten and Charles Westrich,
of Canton, and Mrs. Jacob Egler, of
Navarre. The latter, with her husband,
lived at the family homestead. The
funeral will take place from St.
Clement's church at 9 o'clock Friday
morning.

"Want" column ads pay Try it.

GRANT CARRIED THE COUNTY.

Kennedy Got a Majority in but Ten of the Precincts.

GRANT CAN NAME DELEGATES.

McDonald, of Alliance, for County Commissioner, Easily Wins by a Large Plurality—The Other Candidates on the Ticket Had No Opposition.

Canton, May 14.—Grant's total vote of 1,880 in the county gave him a majority of 2,540 votes over the present congressman, for whom 1,540 ballots were cast. Of the 91 precincts reported, Congressman Kennedy carried nine—one in Canton, one in Massillon, two in Alliance and five in the rural districts—Canal Fulton, precincts A and B, Canal Fulton river precinct, Youngstown Hill and North Lawrence precincts, all in Lawrence township.

Of the fourteen precincts not reported, thirteen were claimed Saturday night for Grant by Chairman McCulloch. Under the unit plan, adopted in Stark county, Grant by his success in carrying the county, would have the power of appointing all the 114 delegates from Stark to the congressional convention. Under the precinct plan, favored by the congressional committee, which Kennedy would secure in Stark county perhaps a dozen precincts, which added to the 70 in Canton and the 33 claimed in Columbiana, upon the face of the returns, would give him a representation in the convention, of perhaps 115 delegates.

The incomplete returns from the county gave McDonald, candidate for nomination as commissioner, a lead of 300 over Snyder, and a lead of 342 votes over Brissel. Chairman McCulloch stated Saturday night that the election of the Alliance man was practically assured by the returns received, as he regarded it impossible that the Democrats not yet reported should overcome his lead.

In Alliance the total vote of 692 for Grant gave the Canton candidate a majority of but 189 over Kennedy, who pulled 508 votes in this city, the present congressman carried only two Alliance precincts. In precinct B of the third ward, the vote was Grant 49, Kennedy 52. In precinct C of the same ward the vote was Grant 58, Kennedy 70. The interest in the congressional contest in this city was the chief feature of the primaries, so far as Alliance was concerned, for in the contest for nomination as county commissioner McDonald carried the city by a plurality of 705 over Snyder, his nearest competitor here. The vote follows: August 31, Brissel 23, Snyder 15, McDonald 890.

In Canton Grant carried every precinct but one, Kennedy having a majority of three in precinct D of the second ward. Interest in the vote in Canton, centered in the commissioner contest, in which Brissel received a plurality of 464 over his nearest competitor, Snyder, and a plurality in Canton of 658, in the city over McDonald, the Alliance candidate. The three cities of the county gave McDonald 1,390, Brissel 956, Snyder 755 and August 476.

Chairman McCulloch, of the Republican central committee, said last Sunday night that he would not concede more than ten of the 101 precincts of the county to Kennedy. Several precincts are yet to be heard from. The totals given here include the votes in all precincts heard from, but not the vote in Alliance or Massillon on common pleas judge, recorder or infirmity director.

For congress—Grant 4,080, Kennedy 1,540.

For common pleas judge—Harter 2,400.

For recorder—King 3,565.

For infirmity director—Jarvis 3,405.

For county commissioner—August 1,390, Brissel 1,395, Snyder 1,535, McDonald 1,737.

ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Wayne County Farmer May Die from Injuries.

Wooster, O., May 14.—Clifford Sigler, a young farmer living near Marshallville, is likely to die as the result of being held up by highwaymen late Saturday night. Sigler was confronted by two men with revolvers who robbed him of \$190. He was then bound, gagged and lifted into his buggy and the horses started with the whip. The team ran off with Sigler in the bottom of the buggy powerless to stop them. After running many hours they stopped early Sunday morning many miles from home. Sigler

was thought to be dead when found, but regained consciousness after several hours.

CARL SCHURZ DEAD.

Conspicuous in Political World for Fifty Years.

New York, May 14.—(By Associated Press)—Carl Schurz died at 4:35 this morning. Death was due to a complication of diseases, following an attack of stomach trouble. He had been in a state of coma since Sunday afternoon. His son and two daughters were at his bedside at the end.

Carl Schurz was born near Cologne, Germany, March 2, 1829, participated in the revolutionary movements in 1848-49, came to the United States in 1852, and for nearly half a century had been conspicuous in public affairs. He was minister to Spain in 1861, commanded a corps at Gettysburg, was United States senator from Missouri from 1869 to 1875, presided over the convention which nominated Greeley for President, and was secretary of the interior in the Hayes cabinet.

FACTORY SAVED IN OPERATION.

Bad Fire at Pocock Glass Company's Plant.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$60,000.

Factory No. 3 Enveloped in Flames When the Firemen Arrived and No. 2 Caught Before Water Could be Thrown—Prompt Work Saved No. 1.

A fire which started at 7 o'clock Sunday morning completely destroyed two of the factories of the Pocock Glass Company located west of Summit street. The one factory which was saved will be put in operation this evening.

The fire started under the roof of factory No. 3 near the stack, which burned through the roof, and in a few minutes the entire roof was covered with the flames. It is thought that the fire caught from the flues of the furnace, which are cleaned out on Sunday, when the blowers are not at work. The flues are burned out and a spark from one of these probably set fire to the roof. The fire was discovered shortly after it started by the men at work, but the hose which had been placed in the plant in case of fire could not be unrolled, and by the time they telephoned in to the fire department flames had spread to factory No. 2. Both fire companies responded to the telephone call.

The buildings, which are frame and covered with tar paper, burned like tinder, and it was due to the quick work done by the fire department that factory No. 1 was saved from the raging fire. It was one of the most stubborn fires to fight that the department has ever had, owing to the natural and artificial gases and the dense smoke which covered everything up.

It is estimated that the loss will reach nearly \$60,000, although it will not be known just what it is until a careful investigation is made. Many thousand gross of bottles were destroyed, the furnaces were badly damaged and the stack in No. 2 factory will have to be torn down, as it is badly cracked from the middle to the top.

Blowers numbering sixty-five and about the same number of boys and helpers will be out of work for the rest of this season. Some of the blowers left Sunday night for New Jersey and other places, where they will finish out the season.

The thirty-five blowers who were employed in factory No. 1 will begin work Monday evening.

The Pocock Glass Company was just getting ready to ship some enormous orders for bottles which had come in the last week or two. About this time of the year is the busy season for the glass companies, and the loss will be felt more at this time than would have been the case at any other time, as the bottles are stored up in large quantities. Workmen were busy Sunday afternoon clearing away the debris for the erection of the temporary sheds which will be constructed.

A large crowd of people watched the buildings burn. Huge clouds of black smoke arose from the burning of the tar paper on the roof. People across the street were kept busy putting out the sparks that were setting their roofs on fire. When the fire companies arrived No. 3 factory was enveloped in flames and nothing could be done with No. 2, which caught before the firemen could get the hose ready to throw water. It was only by the good work of the firemen that No. 1 house was saved.

"Want" column ads pay Try it.

ITS ENTIRE DEBT WAS CANCELLED

Dedication Services of the United Brethren Church.

SERMONS BY REV. W. R. FUNK.

At the Sunday Evening Service the Last of the Indebtedness was Subscribed, With \$50 Extra—Immense Congregation at All Services.

The new United Brethren church at West Tremont street was dedicated Sunday evening by the Rev. W. R. Funk, D. D., of Dayton, after every cent of the debt on the structure and the lot on which it stands, amounting to \$10,500, had been provided for. Before the service at 10:30 Sunday morning the debt had been reduced to \$2,850. This amount was in the hands of the trustees, in cash or subscriptions, before the close of the evening service. The services of dedication began Saturday evening with a song service in the new church. At 10:30 Sunday morning the Rev. Mr. Funk preached an eloquent sermon on "The Christian's Ambition" to an immense congregation. Various out of town ministers took part in the service and the choir rendered special music. Dinner for the visitors was served by the Ladies' Aid Society in the basement of the church. Another service occurred at 8 p. m., in which various ministers of the city took part. The church was again filled for the final service, the congregation occupying the greater part of the Sunday school room, which is so arranged as to make it a part of the main church by opening the large sliding doors which separate it from the auditorium. The service opened with the singing of several hymns by the choir and congregation. The Rev. O. P. Foust, pastor of the First Reformed church, then offered a prayer. The singing of the well known "Glory Song" was followed by the sermon by the Rev. Mr. Funk. The text was from Isaiah, "Mine eyes shall see the beauty of the Lord." Mr. Funk eloquently depicted the glories of the coming life reserved for those who, like St. Paul, "fight the good fight" in the present christian warfare. He represented the christian religion as one of cheerfulness, hope and comfort, and deplored the tendency of modern thought to dwell upon the darker phases of religious life.

At the close of the sermon the Rev. Mr. Funk said: "Friends, I want to dedicate this church tonight, but I don't want to dedicate it until every cent of its debt is paid. Who will give \$50 towards wiping out the indebtedness that remains?" It was some moments before a response came, but when it did others were quick to follow. Subscriptions of \$5, \$10, \$15 and \$25 came so fast that the secretary, the Rev. W. O. Siffert, had hardly time to jot them down on his sheet. The Rev. James Jones, pastor of the church, and members of the board of trustees patrolled the aisles and sought to the chancel the names of those who hesitated to make them public. When the list closed it was found that \$50 more than the amount actually needed had been subscribed.

The Rev. Mr. Funk then delivered the key of the church to the trustees with the solemn charge which directs them to keep it in good order and always ready for the service of God. The service closed with the singing of the hymn, "God be With You Till We Meet Again."

Among the out of town ministers who attended the dedication services were the Rev. W. S. Adams, of Crystal Springs; the Rev. J. M. Poulton, the Rev. W. O. Siffert and the Rev. C. F. Thompson, of Navarre; the Rev. D. W. Sprinkle, D. D., of Lorain; the Rev. C. W. Recard, of Canton; the Rev. O. W. Slusser and the Rev. W. W. Clark, of Akron; the Rev. H. E. Davis, of New Philadelphia; the Rev. M. F. Fritz, of Beach City; the Rev. E. L. Ortt, of Mansfield; the Rev. J. Comer, of Barberton; the Rev. C. Lampoon, the Rev. S. Corl and the Rev. J. D. Wyandt.

The Rev. Mr. Funk left Sunday evening for his home in Dayton.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALLING, KIRKMAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINDLOW'S KIDNEY PILLS has been used for children's itching. It cures the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for all rheuma. TWENTY-ONE CENTS A BOTTLE.

THE PRIMARIES IN MASSILLON.

Grant Successful in All but One Precinct.

CARRIED CITY BY 135 MAJORITY.

Massillon Supported the East End Candidate and Gave McDonald a Plurality of 124 Over Snyder—The Massillon Vote.

Interest in the Republican primaries in this city on Saturday centered in the congressional and commissioner contests. Charles E. Jarvis was a candidate for re-election as infirmity director with no opposition. W. W. King was a candidate for recorder without opposition. With Stark county practically given to Grant for congressional honors the real struggle was between the candidates for commissioner. Grant carried Massillon by a majority of 135 votes, being successful in all precincts but one—B of the second ward, which supported Kennedy by a vote of 84 to 44.

Massillon supported the east end candidate in the contest for nomination as commissioner, and gave McDonald a plurality of 124 over Snyder, his nearest competitor in this city, and a plurality of 225 over Brissel, the Canton candidate. A margin of 25 separated McDonald from a clear majority in Massillon over all candidates. Members of the Republican central committee were re-elected as follows: Precinct A, first ward, Charles Wiseman; precinct B, first ward, Edward Jacoby; precinct A, second ward, Link Wilhelm; precinct B, second ward, Frank Wagner; precinct A, third ward, Harvey Walters; precinct B, third ward, Nathan Klotz; precinct A, fourth ward, L. P. Slusser; precinct B, fourth ward, L. J. Vogt.

The city vote on congressman and commissioner was as follows:

First ward—Grant 111, Kennedy 53, August 22, Brissel 13, Snyder 50, McDonald 64.

Second ward—Grant 74, Kennedy 111, August 30, Brissel 24, Snyder 25, McDonald 91.

Third ward—Grant 98, Kennedy 48, August 16, Brissel 10, Snyder 35, McDonald 74.

Fourth ward—Grant 109, Kennedy 35, August 13, Brissel 15, Snyder 48, McDonald 58.

City totals—Grant 382, Kennedy 247, August 86, Brissel 62, Snyder 168, McDonald 237.

TOO MUCH COAL WAS BEING MINED

So Say Miners of the Massillon District.

THE BOILER COAL RULING.

Cessation of Work at the Mines on Saturday Leaves Operators Without Sufficient Coal to Keep Their Mines from Being Flooded.

The mining of coal for boiler consumption in the Massillon district, pending the settlement of the existing strike, was unexpectedly arrested on Saturday morning when those engaged at the work did not enter the mines, in compliance with a notice issued by Peter Gorman, president of sub-district No. 6 of the United Mine Workers of America, in accordance with a ruling of the state executive board, to the effect that there would be a general cessation of mining boiler coal in the entire district indefinitely. Many of the mines are without quantities of coal stored and on this account will be greatly inconvenienced. The operators have not decided on any definite plans with reference to securing the necessary fuel in order to avoid the drowning out of the mines. The miners' officials say that the notice to suspend work was prompted by the fact that in a few localities where the machines are in operation, much coal in excess of what was being consumed was being secured and vast stock piles were being accumulated. Thus in the event of a settlement those employed at these mines would be deprived of work until after the coal stored could be shipped or disposed of.

One operator is of the opinion that the above rulings of the state executive board would tend to create a strong feeling on the part of the opera-



BOYS

Do you want a horse?

If you want a horse, or a bicycle, a gun, a camera, or anything else you've set your heart on, do what other boys are doing to get these things—sell

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

in your town on Friday afternoons and Saturdays. Maybe you think it'll take a long while to earn enough money for what you want. But that all depends on yourself. Some boys make as much as \$15 a week; others make \$2, \$3, \$5 a week. In our handsome booklet, "Boys Who Make Money," some of our boys tell, in their own way, how they got money for things they had long wanted, by selling THE POST. This booklet is free for the asking. We will send along with it, the complete outfit for starting in business, including ten free copies of THE POST. You sell these at 5c the copy, and that furnishes all the money you need for buying further supplies. Besides the money you make each week, we give, among other prizes, watches, sweaters, etc. And in addition

\$250 in Extra Cash Prizes

each month to boys who make the biggest increase in their sales. Better send us a letter to-day.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1728 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA

tors that they are being treated unfairly by the organization as a whole, without considering or consulting the feelings of the miners of this district.

The agreements between the miners and operators of the Massillon district have always been mutually arranged without either side giving abrupt notices or rulings, and in times of strikes, shutdowns or cessations of work, the miners have mined boiler coal and allowed enough men to work to properly take care of the mines and the miners have always been allowed to go into the mines and mine house coal for their own use, either in winter or summer. They have also been allowed to get their house coal at the nearest mine to their home, provided they were employed by the same company at a mine farther from where they lived. Many such mutual arrangements were made, which show that in the past both sides willingly made verbal concessions which always created a good feeling. The operators may think that the miners are now making a mistake if they take any action which will have a tendency to create any other feeling than that which for years existed between them.

Get What He Wanted. Auctioneer—Going! Going! Gone! Here, sir, it's yours. Great bargain, sir. The frame alone is worth the price. Connoisseur (ripping out the picture)—The frame is what I wanted.—New York Weekly.

Shur-On Eye-glasses

Free Eye Examinations

Shur-On Eye-glasses

HAWVER,

JEWELER AND GRADUATE OPTICIAN.

17 S. Erie Massillon, O.

FINE REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING.

Isabella V. Alsapach, whose last place of residence was Los Angeles, California, will take notice that on the 12th day of March, 1906, David H. Alsapach filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark County, Ohio, being Cause No. 17,508, praying for a divorce from the said Isabella V. Alsapach on the ground of willful absence, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after the first day of May, 1906.

WILLSON & DAY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

HEALTH AND VITALITY

DR. MOTT'S NERVE-INVIGORATING PILLS

The great iron and tonic pill and restorative for men and women, produces strength and vitality, builds up the system and renews the normal vigor, bringing health and happiness. 60 doses in a box. For sale by all druggists, or we will mail it, securely wrapped, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by The Baltzly Co., 12 S. Erie St.

WARTHORST & CO.

QUARRY,

BRICK - - BRICK.

Massillon, - - Ohio

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, ss. The Massillon Loan and Building Co. vs. Wm G. Paul, et al.

By virtue of an order of Sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

Saturday, May 26, 1906,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the County of Stark, State of Ohio, and described as follows:

Being a part of Section 36, in said Perry township, Stark County, Ohio, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the lot sold by John G. Warwick in his lifetime, to William Brown, and at the west bank of the Tuscarawas river, thence north eighty-nine and three-fourths (89 3/4) degrees west five hundred and thirty-two (532) feet to a post on the east line of the C. & L. railroad, right of way, thence north twelve (12) degrees east one hundred and nineteen (119) feet to a post; thence south eighty-nine and three-fourths (89 3/4) degrees east five hundred and seventy-three (573) feet to the west bank of said river, thence along said west bank of said river to the place of beginning, containing one and one-half (1 1/2) acres of land, subject to reservation of all coal rights.

Also the following described property to-wit: Part of the southeast quarter of Section No. 30, Township 10, Range 4, of said Stark County, Ohio, and bounded and described as follows:

On its east side by the west bank of the Tuscarawas river, on its north side by the south line of the county road running east and west through said quarter section, on its west side by a line parallel with and ten (10) feet east of the east line of land owned by part of the C. & L. W. Railroad, and on its south side by the north line of land conveyed by John G. Warwick and wife to James Patterson, containing two (2) acres of ground.

Appraised at twelve hundred (\$1,200.00) dollars.

TERMS—Cash.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.

E. FRANK WILSON, Sheriff.

W. S. SPIDLE, Attorney.

LOTS FOR SALE !!

A few lots on George and Johnson streets off Richville avenue, your choice at \$200.

A number of good lots on South Erie street at very reasonable prices.

One lot on Clay alley \$300.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Opera Block over Hawvers.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE AND PAINLESS. Ladies ask for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

in RED and Gold metallic boxes sealed with wax. Take no other. Beware of cheap imitations. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your druggist or send 4c. in cash to J. C. FAY, Allen, Testimonial and "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials sent for all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co.

Version this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Legal Notice.

Isabella V. Alsapach, whose last place of residence was Los Angeles, California, will take notice that on the 12th day of March, 1906, David H. Alsapach filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark County, Ohio, being Cause No. 17,508, praying for a divorce from the said Isabella V. Alsapach on the ground of willful absence, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after the first day of May, 1906.

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Being a marine plant explains why an application of salt is always beneficial to the asparagus bed.

Scab in potatoes may be prevented by placing the seed in a gunny sack and soaking it for two or three hours in a formalin solution.

If a colony of grackles or crow blackbirds propose to locate in the evergreens around your home, as they are very apt to do, they should be discouraged at once, as they are extremely dirty and noisy neighbors.

The proper training of a horse often represents from one-third to one-half of its value; hence it is a piece of bad management to take pains with the breeding of a colt and put it on the market in an unfinished and crude condition.

The cabbage growers on Muscatine Island, in the Mississippi river, are setting out this year to quite an extent plants shipped from points farther south, which, it is thought, will produce earlier heads than plants from their own hotbeds.

We desire information as to the success or failure of the new method of feeding off the corn crop with stock, which was quite generally tried last fall by farmers in some localities, some using steers and hogs and many others sheep. If it is a good thing others should know about it.

If you have one or two old black pussies and four or five Maltese toms running around your doorway you may not expect any pleasure or comfort from the birds that may nest around your home, for while the cats may not get the old birds they will surely get every fledgling as soon as it leaves the nest.

By common consent it seems to be agreed that three kernels of corn to the hill fetch the best results. This is not always the case. If the soil is very rich and retentive of moisture four stalks to the hill will give a larger return than three, while if the soil is worn and the water supply insufficient one stalk to the hill will beat either three or four.

Every grower of clover in the north central states realizes how very difficult it is to secure the first crop of clover hay in good condition, the catchy weather of July quite frequently spoiling the entire crop. The thought occurs to us that the crop maturing at this season might profitably be cut and at once converted into ensilage. This would eliminate all of the risk incident to the curing of the crop.

Taking the country over the Holstein cow is making a dairy record which should commend her strongly to dairymen. She is a great eater and uses her food in milk and not fat production. When a cross is made with a beef breed—Shorthorn or Angus—and a Holstein cow, a feeder of no small value is obtained. The quantity of milk given is the chief recommendation of the Holstein as a dairy cow.

It is useless to spray plum trees for the purpose of heading off the curculio, because the damage is inflicted as the result of a sting and not a bite, as in the case of many other fruits. The most successful method of controlling this pest is to spread a sheet under the tree early in the morning when the plums are about the size of a pea and jar the tree with two or three sharp blows, which will shake the beetles to the ground, when they can be gathered up and burned.

The wren is the most useful bird of the entire list when it comes to the destruction of garden worms and insects. There is no pleasanter or more cheery music around the home than that which this little bird furnishes. The sparrow seems to pre-empt most of the natural resting places of the wren, but this difficulty may be overcome by taking a good sized tin can or cigar box and cutting a hole in it the size of a half dollar and tacking it up under the eaves of the house, shed or barn. From the practical standpoint this small expenditure of time and effort will be found to bring large returns.

There is no state in the Union whose agricultural interests are so well looked after and promoted as in Kansas, that state having in Secretary Coburn of the agricultural society an enthusiast of the first order. The chief value and merit of his work lie in the practical insight that he possesses touching the agricultural needs of his state and the admirable manner in which he presents the results of his experimental work. There never can be anything the matter with Kansas so long as Secretary Coburn is at the helm. He has now in press a new treatise on alfalfa which will be of inestimable value to those portions of the country in which the culture of this most valuable legume is nascent.

Good cheese with some people seems to depend upon getting it with just the right degree of putrefaction and stink.

Don't burn the dead leaves, for they make the best of all mulching and should be placed around the berry bushes and fruit trees.

The planting of a grove out on the prairie always attracts bird life, they seeming to prefer the shelter and food afforded by such conditions to life in native timbered sections.

When it forms a considerable portion of the bill of fare rice, which is rich in carbohydrates, should be supplemented by foods of high protein value, such as meat, cheese and legumes, beans, peas, etc.

Among the list of birds which were quite plentiful when the western prairie region was first settled fifty years ago and which have entirely disappeared are the small gull, the long billed curlew, the plover and the blue winged teal.

Have any of our readers ever tried the ferret as a means of getting rid of the pocket gopher? We should be glad to hear from them if they have, or to receive the details of any other plan that has been found successful in eradicating the pest.

A poultry fancier living near Chicago will this year raise 3,000 English pheasants. It has been found that these birds do very well in confinement, while it is claimed they will bring good prices both for useful and ornamental purposes.

Under modern scientific methods the art of buttermaking has attained such perfection that it is doubtful if any better butter will ever be made than has been and is being made. The only trouble is that there is not enough of the best butter made.

A number of capitalists located near Pasadena, Cal., have conceived the rather unique idea of starting an elephant ranch and raising the animals both for pleasure and profit. The outcome of the enterprise will be watched with considerable interest.

A commendable sanitary precaution which has been taken by one enterprising western city consists in the appointment of an assistant health physician to inspect all fruits and vegetables retailed by stands and hucksters with a view to ascertaining its fitness for food and the condemning of any portions which are decayed and likely to produce disease.

We are asked whether popcorn is a paying crop to grow where other corn does well. It is not as a general thing. There is often considerable difficulty connected with drying and storing the latter crop, while the market for it is far away and very fluctuating. Another fact that it is well to take into account is that popcorn stalks have little or no feeding value.

The placing of poultry and game in cold storage in an undrawn condition has been found to be responsible for a large number of cases of ptomaine poisoning, a recent report attributing the deadly sickness of 148 people in one locality to this one cause. An agitation is on foot looking to the passage of legislation which will prevent the placing of poultry and game in cold storage in the above undressed condition.

Careful tests which have been made go to show that of two milkers equally careful and gentle with the dairy cows the one who milks the faster gets a greater per cent of butter into his pail. A friend of the writer, with a view to accomplishing this result to the greatest possible extent, had his boys milk a cow between them, one on one side and one on the other, results obtained going to show that the plan worked out even in this case.

The largest farm in the world is owned by Don Terrazas of Chihuahua, Mexico. It comprises 8,000,000 acres and trains are half a day in crossing his estate. He owns 100,000 horses, 700,000 sheep and brands 300,000 calves annually. He conducts great slaughter and packing houses and owns his own refrigerator lines. He employs 40,000 laborers and lives in a palace worth \$2,000,000, being the richest man in Mexico and the wealthiest farmer in the world.

A very useful as well as important work which is being conducted by the department of agriculture is that of the testing of grain and grass seeds used in different parts of the country. Samples sent the department are given a thorough examination with a view to determining adulteration. The results of the test are sent by mail to the sender of the sample or telegraphed in case the time is short and the need is urgent. Several disreputable seed swindlers of this character have been brought to light by the experiment stations of the different states.

The new variety of flax originated by the Minnesota experiment station in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture and distributed in 1905 to the farmers of Minnesota has proved a very valuable variety for the farmers of the state. A pamphlet recently issued by the experiment station giving the results of the 1905 tests shows this new flax to have yielded 3.1 bushels, or 26 per cent more than the common variety grown by the farmers. These figures are based on the results of tests reported by eight farmers in different sections of the state who grew this flax and the common varieties under similar conditions.

AN ACRE OF POTATOES.

We have three inquiries, one from New York, one from Michigan and one from Illinois, how most successfully to grow an acre of potatoes. The question of soil conditions has more to do with the potato crop than any other crop raised on the farm. In order to secure a maximum yield the ground should be prepared the year previous and should consist preferably of a clover sod turned under in September. A timothy and blue grass sod similarly treated or a piece of hazel brush or timber clearing. The soil should be put into the best possible tilth or mellowness. The potatoes should be planted during the latter part of May in rows three feet apart and the hills eighteen inches apart in the row. Use only medium sized potatoes for seed, with two good eyes to each cutting. The drag will be found the most useful tool for cultivating the crop, and the bulk of the work may be done before and just after the potatoes come up. The crop should be plowed to a good depth with a corn cultivator as soon as the potatoes begin to show in the row, no care being taken to keep the plants from being covered, a few days after which they should be dragged a second time. During late years the potato leaf blight has become such a serious menace to the crop that spraying with the bordeaux mixture has come to be looked upon as a necessity. As to varieties to plant, it is difficult to recommend any one variety as superior to all others, as potatoes of a certain type seem to do better in certain localities than others. In those portions of the country where the grower cannot count upon an abundant or sufficient midsummer rainfall early maturing varieties will be found to produce much better results than would the late planted under exactly the same conditions. In a general way it may be said that the bumper crop of potatoes is the result of the same measure of intelligence and care that would insure success in any other line of work. Climatic conditions have very much to do with success in potato raising, the best potatoes in the United States being raised on the cut off spruce lands of Maine, the rule being that where corn does well potatoes will be a poor crop. Very large crops of potatoes are also raised in Colorado under irrigation, but the tubers are very inferior in quality, being sweet and soggy. The cut off pine lands of northern Minnesota and Wisconsin furnish almost ideal conditions for potato culture.

THE FARMER'S LIVING.

A late magazine writer attempts to show that the average profits associated with agriculture are very much less than those obtained by men in other lines of business, but he entirely overlooked one very important fact. The salaried man, the mechanic, the merchant and that large class whose yearly earnings do not exceed \$350 per year find that house rent and household supplies absorb the larger part of their income, while the man on the farm has his home rent free and can with dairy, poultry, garden and orchard well cared for secure an abundance of those things free which cost the town resident the most money. The farm is not as a general rule properly credited with this item of the good living obtained directly from it. Many a farmer would think that he had struck a snag if he could secure an \$800 position in some town, when he would very soon find out that he had left on the farm a better home and a better living than \$800 would secure for him in any town.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

The most touching feature of Millet's famous picture, "The Man With the Hoe," lies not in the attitude and expression of the man himself so much as in the style of his hoe—a crude, heavy, awkward implement, the using of which would soon bring any man to the level of mental and moral degeneracy described in Markham's famous poem of the same name. That hoe marks the distinctive difference between American and foreign methods of agriculture. The average American hired man would not work half a day with such a tool. Bright tools and sharp tools are typical of modern American agriculture.

THE HIRED MAN PROBLEM.

We have a farmer friend who seems to have found a happy solution of the difficulties connected with the hired man question by building a small house on his farm and securing the services of a married man. Under this method the farmer knows where his man is nights and he finds that the quality of service he renders during the day is of a much better grade. Under this system the housewife is also relieved of the burden entailed in the care of extra men in the home. In this case the man, who is allowed to keep a cow, some chickens and a pig, is thus benefited to as great a degree as his employer.

WHAT THE TREE NEEDS.

The best possible conditions for tree growth are those which nature provides and which may be found in any unmolested tract of forest. Here we find the ground shaded and well mulched each fall with the year's growth of foliage. The moisture is retained and conserved and the surface of the ground kept mellow and rich by the decaying vegetation. While these desirable conditions perhaps cannot be duplicated in all places where it is desirable to plant trees, we should still strive to reproduce them as nearly as possible both for our shade trees and orchards.

Steam driven plows in Egypt. Steam driven plows are now being used in Egypt because of the scarcity of cattle, formerly used as the motive power.

AIR OF LIVING ROOMS.

Coughing Caused by Decomposition of Dust on Heated Bodies.

In heated rooms we often perceive an unpleasant tickling odor, which irritates the mucous membrane of the larynx and causes coughing, says Scientific American. It comes from burnt and decomposed dust, from which ammonia and other harmful substances arise. This decomposition, which occurs only when the dust is damp, is most frequently found with the usual iron stoves, whose sides easily become red hot, in consequence of which the particles of dust lodging on the stove burn and vitiate the air. But the hot air fumes of furnaces also easily become overheated, in consequence of which dust lodging burns and the products of the burning mingle with the air.

The Freie Deutsche Presse says that Professor Esmarch of Hanover "found in his investigations that on small heated bodies not above 70 degrees C. in temperature the dust is always decomposed. On ground floors, indeed, where the air rushing in directly from the street is mingled with the dust from the horses' evolutions, the bad odor already begins to be perceptible when the surfaces are heated to 65 degrees. Notable is the observation made by Nussbaum that dust which proceeds from air artificially saturated with steam evolves vapors more evil smelling and irritating than the dust from ordinary air."

"In order to prevent the vitiation of the air in a room the heated surfaces must not be heated over 65 degrees to 70 degrees, and every further addition of moisture to the air is to be avoided. Of course the heated bodies themselves are to be kept scrupulously clean and are to be frequently washed off. But this cleansing does not fully protect from the decomposition of dust, because the air sweeping past the heated bodies always brings dust upon the heated surfaces again. In furnace heating the air must be carefully kept free of dust—i. e., be filtered."

USES OF LIQUID AIR.

Manufactured in France For Industrial Purposes.

Consul Brunot of Saint-Etienne writes that a group of savants of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, recently paid a visit to a factory at Boulogne-sur-Seine to witness the manufacture for industrial purposes of enormous quantities of oxygen and nitrogen extracted in a liquid state from atmospheric air. The consul says:

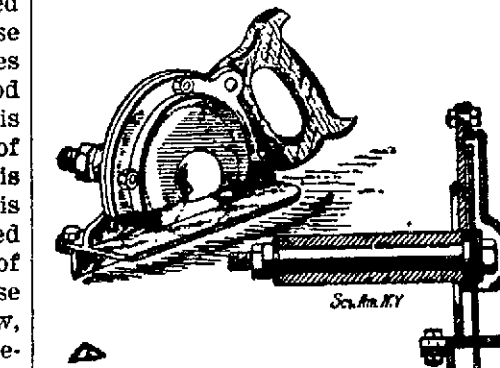
"Georges Claude, the inventor of the interesting process, furnished the explanations. As the liquid oxygen flowed out from the generator it was of a bluish hue, while the nitrogen was colorless. Several experiments were made for the visitors to prove the importance of having an abundant supply of oxygen at one's disposal. A forge set up in the grounds showed the wonderful effects of the gas. The fire, which had almost died out, was immediately rendered incandescent by a current of hydroxide from the blowpipe. A bar of iron was brought to a red heat and then melted like lead. Two pieces of iron were welded in a few minutes by the aid of a powerful flame from the blowpipe. Much costly and tedious riveting will be no longer necessary. Iron will be welded against iron, copper against copper, etc. The doctors already foresee the possible treatment with liquid air of certain affections of microbial origin, such as osteomyelitis, anthrax and the malignant disease of the skin termed lupus."

"Liquid air has been tried in mines as an explosive agent, and for this purpose marl is wet with petroleum and then saturated with liquid air. The paste thus formed constitutes a good explosive when fired with fulminate and has the advantage, when it hangs fire, to be without danger, as the liquid air evaporates very rapidly."

"The price of oxygen, according to M. Claude, for industrial purposes will not exceed 4 to 6 mills per cubic meter."

Portable Rotary Hand Saw.

A patent has recently been secured on a portable handsaw with revolving blade. This saw may be used for cutting grooves of any desired depth in



THE ROTARY HAND SAW.

places where an ordinary saw cannot be conveniently used, for example, in cutting grooves in window sills for various kinds of weather strips or for cutting grooves in floors at the lower end of a partition. The saw is secured by a nut to the end of an axle which is mounted to turn in a suitable hub. Secured to the hub is a guard which covers the saw. To this guard a handle is attached. The guard is adjustably mounted on a bracket by means of bolts engaging slots therein and thus permitting the saw to be set for the desired depth of cut. As a means for revolving the saw the inventor proposes to use a small electric motor mounted on the device and coupled to the axle.

Steam driven plows in Egypt. Steam driven plows are now being used in Egypt because of the scarcity of cattle, formerly used as the motive power.

VOGUE OF SHADOW WORK.

Simple Embroidery That Involves Little Time or Effort.

Everybody who uses a needle at all seems to be doing shadow work, although, what at first thought seems a contradiction of its popularity, very little shadow embroidery finds a market. But it's simply that work which involves so little time and effort cannot command a price.

Its great claim to popularity is that very point. Women who like hand work, yet who have neither the money to invest in beautiful lingerie and blouses nor the patience to devote to the patient setting of wee stitches, gallop through the work on a blouse—in a day, make it up the next and wear it on the third day.

It's the same with lingerie as with blouses. The whole front of a chemise may be done in an afternoon as you work, half lazily, interrupting yourself to have a cup of tea cozily with the friend who is doing the very same work.

How the Work Is Done.

Shadow work is all done on the wrong side, without necessarily using embroidery rings or frames—another thing which commends it to those individuals who like to do everything in the laziest possible way. Only the merest line of stitches shows on the right side, except that frequent crossing and recrossing of stitches on the wrong side resolves itself upon pressing into a sort of heavy padding, which forces the material out on a level with the outlining.

But use a rather closely woven linen to do the work upon, so that these stitches may not be visible in detail, but only as a padding.

Choose a design which is simple in its lines—flowers with long, curling petals rather than round ones. And don't attempt to do the numerous round dots scattered over every sort of design this spring in shadow work. Not one woman in a thousand succeeds in making them look round, yet the very simplicity of that tiny stitch outlining the dot demands that the circle be perfect. Embroider the dots solid and then outline them, using the old fashioned back stitch to more perfectly simulate the other work.

Do the stems on the wrong side, or back stitching them on the right is probably an easier way.

A Japanese Effect.

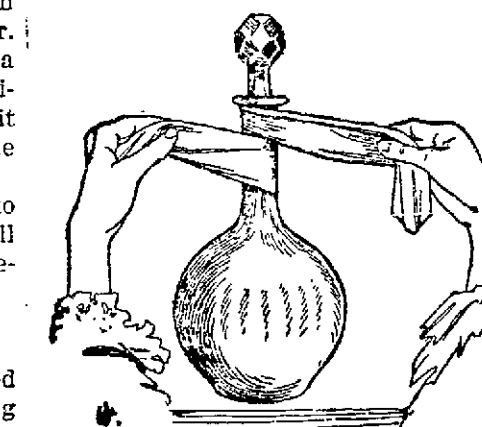
Occasionally this work is applied to silk, but is usually then padded, which gives it a little the look of some unusual forms of Japanese embroidery. The padding is done with the finest raw cotton—that used by jewelers is best, if you can get it—a bit of it laid in place and held until the first few stitches have it secured.

Of course, this padding can only be used upon a waist which you have no intention of laundering, upon crepe de chine or upon the new chiffony forms of satin and taffeta and china silk. But put it in water once—only once—and your pretty padding will resolve itself into crooked, creased puckers, losing all semblance to its original beauty.

In the little gumpies children wear with summer dresses shadow work is most satisfactory. For the work of beautifying the small girl's clothes—so important a point to her mother if she is her own seamstress—becomes simplified without so very much work being required as is usually the case to take the place of money.—Philadelphia North American.

Household Tips.

When a glass stopper sticks in the bottle place a strip of flannel around the neck of the vessel and pass it rapidly backward and forward. This fric-



TO REMOVE THE STOPPER.

tion heats and causes the neck of the bottle to expand so that the stopper becomes loose.

Place an oyster shell in the teakettle, and it will collect the lime that is liable to form on the inside of the kettle. Wash the shells with a hard brush before using. Replace with fresh ones every few weeks if the water is hard. This method is much better than using a marble.

Graceful Summer Gown.

Thin Japanese silk of a wavy texture makes a graceful summer gown. Along this line there are a lot of Jap and Chinese weaves with a thread or two of linen or prepared cotton in them, which imparts a durability, and, while claiming the silken texture, they tub satisfactorily, permitting one always to wear a pretty white gown.

Another silky fabric is known as pincapple voile. Words fail to invent phrases to describe how well these textures reproduce old tapestry effects. If the most critical of the wardrobe women of the French court were to step back into the present stage of events they would not discover the counterfeit.

Then there was a very Frenchy pattern on a lively ivory background. Long black ribbons of transparent texture seemed to be festooned and tied in bowknots here and there, catching bunches of yellow cowslip which shaded from rich orange to palest sunny yellow. It was a sunshine scheme from beginning to end.

FILTH IN KOREA.

The Streets of the City Reek With Sewage and Odors.

The streets of Korea are used for every conceivable and inconceivable thing. Down the middle of them or on either side the city's sewage runs along a sluggish course, carrying with it every possible thing but its own horrible odor. The houses on the main streets, or what might for want of a more descriptive name be called the business streets, are all built with one side open, as houses are built in Japan. There is little or nothing displayed for sale in any shops, and there is seldom anything to detain a loiterer along the way. The Korean woman knows absolutely nothing about the joys and sorrows of shopping. She lives her life in virtuous seclusion, or at least in seclusion, and the tradesmen must needs go to her and thrust their goods respectfully through a small opening in the door of her apartments. What she doesn't want she thrusts out again and then haggles with him over the price of what she has selected, while the thin but not transparent partition between them. So there is little need for attractive shop windows. Since the women make all the men's clothes, they, of course, buy the materials for them also, and I have really never seen anything purchased in a shop. But still they are built with the uselessly open side, and one can buy if one is so inclined, as foreigners so often are. The houses that are not of this description are not to be seen at all, being hidden behind expressionless stone walls capped with tiles and pierced with the tiniest possible gateways.—Leslie's Weekly.

Making Bread With Sea Water.

At one time sea water was used in some English seaside places when making bread. Even now villages along the coast line of France utilize it. Fresh rain or spring water is only used for the leaven, pure sea water being exclusively employed for the making and mixing of the dough. By this method no mineral or table salt requires to be added, the natural salt water giving the bread the necessary degree of salinity. But, though sea water does admirably for breadmaking, when applied to other culinary purposes the result is a disagreeable failure. The wheaten bread produced by it, however, is excellent and of great hygienic value. The chloride of magnesium, which imparts its acrid taste to sea water, is decomposed in the heating and therefore does not convey its original disagreeable taste to the bread, while the common salt, of course, permanently retains all its characteristic saline properties. The mineral substances left in the baked bread are considered to be of the nature of very mild regulating medicines.—London Mail.

The Tailor Bird.

The brilliantly plumed birds of the tropical forests are exposed to many dangers, and if they were not gifted with peculiar yet useful instincts they would fall ready victims to their enemies. Chattering monkeys and big snakes steal and eat their eggs, while their offspring are preyed upon by foxes on every side. But it takes a sly monkey or snake to get ahead of the tailor bird, a small East Indian singing bird. She hides her nest so skillfully that her enemies cannot find it, no matter how hard they try. This she does by using her long, slender bill as a needle. With the tough fiber of a parasitic plant abundant in the tropics, as a thread she sews a dead leaf taken from the end of a slender and hanging branch, and between these leaves she builds her nests, where neither monkey nor snake can approach, because the branch will not bear its weight.

They Needed the Money.

A freight steamer once came into Mariopol, a port on the sea of Azov, which had among its cargo 100 pieces of machinery numbered "M." from 1 to 100. When the pieces were unloaded it was found that No. 87 was missing, but two pieces numbered 88 showed that there had been an error, the find tally being correct. But the customs officials did not take this view of the matter, the port being in need of funds, so they fined the ship 500 rubles for being short of cargo as per manifest—namely, No. 87—and 1,000 rubles for smuggling, having two pieces numbered 88 when the manifest called for but one.—Caroline Lockhart in Lippincott's Magazine.

The Philosophy of Thunder.

Thunder is caused by the lightning spark heating the air in its path, causing sudden expansion and compression all around, followed by as sudden a rush of air into the partial vacuum thus produced. If the spark be straight and short the clap will be short and sharp; if its path be a long and crooked one a succession of sounds, one after the other, with a characteristic rattle, will be heard, followed by the echoes from other clouds. The echoes have a rolling and rumbling sound.

Monkeys and Cocoanuts.

"The old story about monkeys climbing up cocoanut trees and firing nuts down on people that pass under them, as related in the old fashioned story books, is exploded by the facts," remarked a man who has been in South America. "The fact is that cocoanuts are never plucked off the trees. They are fastened on by a fiber that requires the strength of a Hercules to break, and no monkey was ever born in the world that could pluck one of them. I have read many stories about monkeys climbing these trees, but after five years' experience as a resident of Porto Cortes, Honduras, during which time my business has taken me out in the forests, I have never seen a monkey attempt to climb a cocoanut tree. They have no limbs, only a small bunch of foliage on the top, and each tree bears from eight to ten nuts."

NEARBY TOWNS

An Organized Effort to Capture North Lawrence.

DOINGS AT CRYSTAL SPRING.

The Schools Closed Last Friday—An Interesting Celebration Marked the Event—Capers Cut by Bentley Citizens.

NEWMAN.

Newman, May 16.—Mrs. Helen Murray, of North Lawrence, was a recent visitor with Mrs. John Sadler.

Mrs. Jeannette Street is slowly recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

John Williams spent several days last week with Cleveland friends.

The circus at Massillon last Friday drew a large crowd from Newman.

The Miller sisters, of Massillon, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Ramsey.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elsner, of Manchester, spent Sunday with their parents at their old Newman homes.

Mrs. R. R. Porter, of Canal Fulton, called on Newman friends last Saturday.

Harvey B. Ebey closed his eighth month of school in this district last Friday and the children are now enjoying their summer vacation.

Mrs. Mordecai Davis and family and Edward Roderick, of Massillon, visited their Newman friends Sunday.

The trustees of Lawrence township at their meeting at Canal Fulton made their tax levy for next year. The levy for the township and poor funds are the same as last year, but the levy for the road fund was increased in compliance with the wishes of the taxpayers, to be ready to take advantage of the good roads movement when the proper time arrives.

Walter Anderson and his sister are now enjoying a two weeks' vacation with their former schoolmates in Harrison county.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for Memorial day exercises are making good progress. The choir will render special music for the occasion, while the committee on speakers has secured the Rev. T. C. Peterson and Attorney Thomas C. Davis, of Massillon, to deliver short, spicy addresses. The entire programme will be fully up to the former standard.

William Powell and John Williams left this place Monday evening to seek their fortunes in the "Wiley" West, Colorado being their prospective location. They have with them the best wishes of their many Newman friends.

A large number of Newmanites went to Massillon Sunday evening and took part in the young people's rally held at the Baptist church, where an interesting programme on the "Divinity of Christ" was rendered. The meeting was in charge of A. L. Williams, of Newman.

The Republican primary held here last Saturday proved to be the hardest contested election ever held in the history of our precinct. It seems the cause for such a heavy combat in this precinct was brought about by Thomas J. Morgan voting against the unit rule as adopted at the last meeting of the Stark county central committee, when he waved the red flag and said that Youngstown Hill precinct would be for the Hon. James Kennedy. Then is when a concentrated effort was inaugurated to carry the Youngstown Hill precinct for the Hon. James J. Grant, of Canton, in which state officials in the precinct and out of the precinct were placed in charge of the greatest organized effort to capture the "Hill" we have ever experienced. Just why is a mystery, for under the ratio of apportionment this precinct is not entitled to a delegate to either the county or congressional conventions for the reason that there were only forty-three votes cast for Governor Herrick last November, whereas it requires fifty-one to secure delegate representation. When it becomes necessary for people to resort to physical force to gain a point then we believe things are fast becoming desperate. The point of dispute was on the admission of two alleged Democratic votes in which it was the combination against the little Thomas J. Morgan, which resulted in a complete victory for Mr. Morgan. There were 51 votes polled, Kennedy receiving 25, Grant 24, the other two votes being not properly marked. In the contest for commissioner Snyder took the lead with 24 votes, while McDonald came second with 4 votes. For central committeemen from this precinct Thomas J. Morgan defeated Dr. John Dodd two votes to one, giving him a complete victory over the combined opposition. It is but fair to state that there is no personal feeling against Mr. Grant in this precinct for he is looked upon as an honored member of the old McKinley school, and he is well known, but the methods em-

ployed by his managers were distasteful to some.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, May 16.—William Prace returned to Mansfield Sunday, having spent the past week with his family at this place.

Miss Bertha Young, of Akron, enjoyed Saturday and Sunday with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Glutting and family were guests of Massillon relatives several days last week.

Frederick Malzahn, of Baltic, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mrs. Ralph Wilhelm has returned to Akron after a short visit with her parents in our village.

Peter Kapper is raising his house with the intention of rebuilding it in North Mill street in Massillon.

Fred Rosche came down from Akron to spend Sunday at home.

Prof. Otto Nay, of Barberton, was the guest of his parents over Sunday.

John N. Davis, vice president of the Massillon district of the United Mine Workers of America, with the assistance of Richard W. Smith, secretary of the local union, distributed the three dollar benefit due each miner to the eighty-five miners who assembled in Leonard's hall, last Thursday morning.

In the afternoon the officials left for Canal Fulton, where the balance of the miners employed at the Mudbrook mine received their donation.

Last Friday marked the closing of the public schools at this place. The event was celebrated with a special programme by the scholars of the three rooms, which was rendered in the upper department of the building.

Many householders and friends assembled to listen to the selections given by the pupils. Contents of the well filled baskets of good things to eat were served at dinner, the guests stopping now and then to hear an impromptu speech or word of praise for the teachers, who had won the fancy of pupil and parent. Those who availed themselves of the opportunity to gain a better education under this efficient corps of teachers have our congratulations.

The trio of teachers became deservedly popular during their short stay here and leave a host of friends at the Springs. All sympathy is extended to Mr. Ebey, who was unable to have charge of his room on account of the death of a sister. The primary department was under the management of Miss Bertha Stoner, of New Berlin; intermediate, Miss Cora Ketterer, of Canton; advanced, Edwin Ebey, of New Berlin. Following is the programme:

Song.....Intermediate
Recitation.....Ellen Ries
Dialogue.....Tea Party
Grammar.....

Doll Song.....Primary Girls
Recitation.....Nora Sheffield
Dialogue.....In Klondike
Intermediate.....

Song.....Grammar
Recitation.....William Preese
Dialogue.....Helen Rohr
Friday afternoon entertainment. Primary Pupils.

Song.....Intermediate
A School Day.....Mabel Clay
Recitation.....Edna Koontz
Dialogue.....Elen Shalagie
Intermediate.....

Song.....Dolly Stop Weeping
Recitation.....Primary
Dialogue.....Helen Elsanth
Grammar.....

The Newshoys.....Primary Boys
Recitation.....Violet White
Recitation.....

Song.....Grammar
Upside Down Drill.....Boys of Primary
Recitation.....Benish Beatty
Dialogue.....Elden Abele
Primary.....

Song.....Grammar
Dialogue.....Grammar
Song.....Intermediate

ELTON.

Elton, May 16.—Preparations are being made for a new school house in this school district. Bonds will be sold in the near future.

John Baskley has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be at work again.

M. A. Boughman spent a few days at Greensburg recently.

John Harmon made a trip to Navarre Monday on business.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, May 16.—A lecture, illustrated with stereoscopic views, will be given in the church Sunday evening, May 27, by the Rev. Harvey Stoner.

Miss Bessie Heims, of West Brookfield, and Alfred Kurgan, of Dalton, spent Saturday evening with Miss Nellie Snarely.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Burway, of Massillon, visited Mr. and Mrs. George Watts Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wolgamot spent Sunday with Simon Wolgamot and family.

The farmers are about through planting corn.

Mrs. Alex. Wolgamot has returned home after a short visit with friends in Holmes county.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Snyder entertained Mr. and Mrs. Quinn and family on Sunday.

A number of our young people have received invitations to the high school commencement exercises at West Brookfield, to be held Wednesday evening, May 23.

Colonel Cummins' Wild West show drew quite a crowd from this place Friday.

While Miss Dora Smith and Frank Heims were visiting an ice cream parlor at Massillon, Sunday, Laura and Elma Oberlin, Nellie Snarely and Bes-

sie Heims noticed their rig in East Main street, and they soon occupied it. When the young people came for their rig they could not induce the girls to give it up until Mr. Heims promised each one a pound of fine candy and a dish of ice cream. This is simply a warning to young men to be careful where they leave their buggies.

CAMP NEAR STRASSBURG.

Fifteen Thousand Acres for O. N. G. Maneuvers.

Columbus, May 16.—The stupendous task of feeding the soldiers of the Ohio National Guard at the big maneuvers to be held in Tascaraus county August 13-20, inclusive, devolves upon a newspaper man, Lieutenant Colonel F. M. Ritzel, editor of the Warren Chronicle, who is division commissary of the guard, succeeding Lieutenant Colonel Harry A. Freese, who held this office several years, till last fall.

Colonel Freese, who lives at Canton, is now division quartermaster. The importance of Colonel Ritzel's work may be appreciated when it is considered that between six thousand and seven thousand soldiers will be in the field.

Adjutant General O. H. Hughes will request the war department to detail Colonels A. C. Sharpe and James S. Petit among those assigned to act as umpires of the maneuvers. A contingent of regulars, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry organizations, will be sent to co-operate with the guard in the operations. Some fifteen thousand acres of territory have been secured for the maneuvers. The terrain, general contour and physical condition, is superior to that of Athens county, where maneuvers were held two years ago. There is also an ample supply of fine water. The water was short at the Athens camp and the problem of how to remedy this gave the department much concern. The guard will be under command of Major General Charles Dick, division commander.

MINES WILL START UP.

Bridgeport Operators Will Employ Non-Union Miners.

Bridgeport, O., May 16.—Three eastern Ohio coal companies, employing nearly twenty-five hundred men, had coal flats put on their mine sidings during last night and will try to start non-union. Notices in all languages by the companies, offering work at last year's prices, are being distributed among former employees and if that fails to get men strike breakers will be imported.

THIEF IN LIBRARY.

He Secured Money and Damaged the Furniture.

A burglary, which was committed in the Canton public library building Saturday night, was reported to the police Monday by W. L. Alexander, one of the directors, says the Canton Repository. It is believed that the person who did the work secreted himself in the building Saturday evening before the place was closed. After the attendants at the library and the janitor of the building, Frank Evans, left it is supposed that the thief left his place of hiding and first visited the room of the janitor, where a cold chisel and a screw driver were obtained.

With these tools it is evident that he went to the office of the librarian, Miss Martin, and pried open the drawers in her desk, from which was extracted between \$6 and \$7 in change. The loss of the money is considered trivial as compared with the damage inflicted to the office furniture by the use of the tools. The police have been looking after the matter, but no clew was left by the thief to work upon.

INVENTION IN DEMAND.

E. O. Flickinger Called to Dayton—His Brake Wanted.

E. O. Flickinger, who some time ago was granted a patent on a beamless car brake, has had his invention attached to several freight cars. It has been given a thorough trial and the results obtained have been highly satisfactory. Wednesday morning he was summoned to Dayton, where the proprietors of a car shop want to arrange with him to equip their cars with the appliance.

Many of the worst wrecks in the country have been caused by the brake with wooden beam attachment becoming loosened and falling onto the rails. With the new invention such an accident will be absolutely impossible. It gives promise of coming into general use on the steam and electric roads of the country. Mr. Flickinger has charge of the target at the Summit street crossing of the Wheeling & Lake Erie and Baltimore & Ohio railroads. Beside the beamless car brake he has invented a cross cut and circle saw combined.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Hemorrhoids, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Homeseekers' rats, B. & O. very low. Consult agents or write M. G. Carrel, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

THE GOVERNOR'S

INCAPACITY.

Business of State is Now Done by Proxy.

ARE COMMISSIONS LEGAL?

Present Methods Giving Rise to Interesting Constitutional Questions—Only Three State Officers to be Elected at the Fall Election.

The Columbus correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch writes as follows concerning the methods employed in appointments to office during the illness of Governor Pattison and the outlook for the coming political campaign:

The continued illness and incapacity of Governor Pattison are giving rise to some very interesting constitutional questions, one of which is how far the executive can go in doing the business of the state by proxy. A few days ago Private Secretary Houck appeared at the penitentiary with three pardons that had been granted by the governor. He had but a single copy and was told that it was necessary to have a duplicate. He went away and soon returned with a duplicate of each pardon signed: "John M. Pattison."

Were they signed by the governor by means of wireless telegraphy?

The commission of E. W. Crayton, the newly appointed member of the board of penitentiary managers, was deposited in the office of the secretary of state signed: "John M. Pattison."

No one will claim that it is the genuine signature of the governor. Other instances might be quoted. It is a fair statement that not a single commission of appointment made by the governor since his removal to Cincinnati has been really signed by him.

How far can this proxy business go a great many people are inquiring. Is such a commission legal? The question may come before the courts for a judicial settlement.

Governor Pattison has pried the lid off the official preserve jar and given the office seeking Ohio Democracy a taste of what is within. The visit of Private Secretary Houck to the bedside of the sick executive was not as fruitless as some of the ambitious hoped for, but it demonstrated that the good things were not all to be placed on the upper shelf beyond the reach of the aspirants. The appointments made will allow the reorganization of the Ohio penitentiary and the Massillon and Athens state hospitals.

The selections of the governor so far as the Republicans are concerned indicate that personal preferences largely ruled their appointment. There were two named—Dr. John E. Russell, of Mt. Vernon, the family physician of Private Secretary Houck, and Frank W. Purmort, of Van Wert, who was at the head of the Anti-Herrick club in that town during the last campaign.

The railroad commission provided for by the Wertz law allows three snug places at \$5,000 a year, and half the Democratic population are candidates for the places. But they must await the pleasure of the sick executive.

The tight in Ohio this fall will be for members of congress. The state ticket will be one of the shortest in years, but three candidates, secretary of state, dairy and food commissioner and a member of the board of public works.

Two years ago the Republicans elected twenty of the twenty-one congressional delegation, every close district having been swept by the overwhelming popularity of President Roosevelt. The Fourth district alone was plucked as a brand from the burning, and the Hon. Harvey C. Garber, chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, stood alone in the wreck of political hopes.

The Cincinnati situation is uncertain and it is the understanding here that both Congressmen Longworth and Goebel will be candidates for a third term. There has been so much dust kicked up by the investigation by the Drake "Lexowers" that it is difficult at this time to diagnose the conditions in the Queen City. It is possible, however, that the sham reformers now in control of the city will make such a sorry mess of it all that the people will turn again to the Republican party, especially if it comes to an endorsement of the policy of President Roosevelt, with his son-in-law on the ticket.

Your Summer Vacation

can be pleasantly spent at Waukesha, Waupaca, Elfeld, or at one of the other hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C. Ford, G. P. A., Wisconsin Central Ry., Milwaukee, Wis.

B. & O. and Electric Line rates are about the same. Take B. & O. and save time.

NAVAL MILITIA BILL

Foss Seeks to Train This Branch of Service.

ONE-MAN OLDER THAN JOE CANNON.

Crumpacker an Able Counter-Thillman in the Role of a Conservative. Chasing Up Members For Divisions. Williams After the Senate.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.
Washington, May 15.—[Special.]—Chairman Foss of the house committee on naval affairs, has reported a bill which will give the naval militia a better status as a part of the reserve force of the fighting strength of the United States. The bill is supported by all that part of the national guard that desires to give its attention to the navy rather than the army. It is the opinion of Representative Foss that the naval militia was of great assistance during the war with Spain, and he believes that the training men receive will tend to better efficiency should they be called out in case of war. Naturally it might be inferred that only those states that border on the ocean would be interested in the naval militia, but, on the contrary, there is a naval spirit in the inland states and especially those which border on the great lakes, and good sailors can be made out of these young men who live a long distance from salt water.

Postmaster Named by Lincoln.
Nehemiah D. Sperry of Connecticut probably is the only man in the house of representatives who was appointed postmaster by Abraham Lincoln. But his record as a federal official is more remarkable than any of his fellow members. Appointed in 1861, he served continuously until the election of Cleveland. When Harrison came in again he was reappointed and served until Cleveland's second term, making twenty-eight years as postmaster. He has had twelve years' service in the house and is the oldest member of that body, having been born in 1827, and is now nearly seventy-nine years old, almost nine years the senior of Uncle Joe Cannon, who recently celebrated his seventieth anniversary.

Crumpacker, the Counter.
During the consideration of the naval appropriation bill Representative Crumpacker of Indiana was chairman of the committee of the whole. Once in a while some man would make the point of no quorum and Crumpacker had to count to see if there were 100 members present. He always found them. "Crumpacker is the best counter I ever saw," said Champ Clark. "Several times I looked over the house and could count only fifty to sixty members, and when I made the point of no quorum Crumpacker would count over 100 every time."

A Campbellite Too.
"I told him," continued Clark, "that I did not think that was a fair way to treat a brother Campbellite. You see, there are only three Campbellites in the house, so far as I know—Graham of Pennsylvania, Crumpacker and myself. We are the only men here who belong to that sect." Then Clark explained something about this religion, which is so ably though not numerously represented in the house. He could tell some very interesting stories about the Campbellite preachers who have been known in many communities.

Tillman, the Conservative.
To hear words of caution from Senator Tillman and to hear them repeated and commended by Senator Knox was one of the interesting features of the closing debate on the railroad rate bill. Senator Elkins had offered an amendment to divorce coal operators from coal carriers, and Tillman made the following statement, which Knox said was "as wise a bit of advice as I have yet heard uttered in this chamber."

"So, senators, you will not quickly dispose of it in any wise and judicious way. By careful consideration we may be able to discover a method by which we can accomplish what we seek to do, but unless we are very cautious we will make a mistake, and we had better go not quite far enough than to go too far."

Close Votes Interesting.
Close divisions in the house of representatives in committee of the whole, where there are no roll calls, are very interesting. The vote may come at almost any time, and members not vitally interested in the subjects considered are out in the lobbies, in committee rooms and in the smoking rooms. There is a grand rush for these outsiders as soon as close votes come. While the tellers are making the count the "whips" and the employees are sent scurrying about to bring in the absent members, and they are "canvassed" from the time they enter until they pass between the tellers and are counted. Many important amendments are won and lost simply because members are absent who would have voted the other way.

Williams Hits at the Senate.
During a debate in the house a reference was made to the Philippine tariff bill now held up in the senate. Representative Butler of Pennsylvania expressed the hope that the bars would be let down between the United States and the Philippines.

"Don't you regard that as an irresponsible hope?" asked Representative Williams of Mississippi.

"Have you any hope of the passage of that bill?" asked Butler in return.

"I have long ceased to have any hope," replied Williams, "that common sense of a Democratic character would come from a legislative branch not far from here."

TO WED PITTSBURG GIRL.

Baron Francis Von Riedel to Marry Miss Magee.

New York, May 14.—After a courtship begun and carried to a successful stage under Italian skies, Baron Francis Von Riedel, first secretary of the Austrian embassy in Rome, arrived Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II to wed an American girl, Miss Louise Magee, of Pittsburgh, who is a niece of the late Senator C. L. Magee. Baron Von Riedel is very well known in Washington, where for several years he was one of the secretaries of the Austrian legation.

Mrs. Magee, aunt of the bride-to-be, makes her home in Rome, and thither about a year ago her niece went to visit her. Baron Von Riedel was presented at one of the first receptions Miss Magee attended after her arrival and at once became a suitor. When his suit was successful his fiancée decided she must be married in Pittsburgh and thither the baron is journeying, accompanied by his cousin, Baron Von Hye, of Austria, who is to be his best man. The wedding will take place next month.

Cooly.

"Is 'cooly' the name of a people? It is believed to be. The word belongs to all the Indian vernaculars. Etymologists have been tempted to find its origin in the Tamil 'kuli,' which means hire, payment for menial odd jobs or the hiring of odd job men himself, but it is pointed out in Dr. Murray's dictionary that when the word appears early in the seventeenth century it refers to a tribe of Guzerat, in the west of India, far from the Tamil speaking south—the Kuli, or Koli, who seem to have been often employed by Europeans as bearers and carriers.

Old Ships In Norway.

Norwegians have a primitive way of breaking up old, worn-out wooden ships. They take them to exposed rocky parts of the coast and, after anchoring them, leave the breakers of the next storm to smash them to pieces. After the storm the floating fragments are picked up and sold for firewood.

Anxious to Repeat It.

Beck (despondently)—I said something my wife didn't like, and she hasn't spoken to me for two days. Peck (eagerly)—Can you remember what it was you said?

Success is like a generous wine which begins by exciting the intellectual faculties and ends by plunging us into a stupid intoxication.—Bougeart.

Mermaids.

All the world over there are legends about mermaids. The Chinese tell stories not unlike others about the sea woman of their southern seas. Man-kind is taught on the most excellent evidence that a mermaid was captured at Bangor, on the shores of the Belfast lough, in the sixteenth century, while another caught at Edam in 1403 was carried to Haarlem and kept there for many years.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Wednesday, May 16, '06:

Country butter, per lb.	18-20
Eggs, per dozen	13
Chickens, live, per lb.	10-12
Chickens, dressed	12-14
Potatoes, per bushel	50

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:
Wheat..... 85
Hay, loose, per ton..... \$9 to \$10
Hay, baled, per ton..... \$9 to \$10
Oats, per bushel..... 22
Corn, per bushel..... 50

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, May 14, 1906:

LADIES.	
Albright, Mrs. Florence	Kendrick, Sayde
Christman, Nellie	Klecker, Mrs. T. J.
Grim, Miss Ethel	Miller, Miss Hattie
	Norton, Miss Ida

MEN.	
Brown, B. A.	Jones, Ben H.
Cullison, Walter	Smith, E. G. Dr.
Gibson, B. E.	Smith, George
Johnston, L. E.	Stanford, W. W.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.
LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

For Sale.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the removal of the obstruction in river north of Short East street bridge, Massillon, will be received at the office of the Stark County Commissioners, until June 7, at 10 a. m. Specifications on file in county auditor's office. The right reserved by the commissioners to reject any or all bids.

Hill, Hay and Burchheimer, Commissioners.

Round trip Homeseekers tickets sold via Wabash System first and third Tuesday, May to November. For through trains, sleepers, etc., apply to ticket agent.

Great Closing Out Sale for 30 Days.

Best Washing Machines, \$3.00 to \$5.25.
Best Clothes Wringers, \$1.35 to \$2.50.
Best Lawn Mowers, \$2.40.
Best Rubber Hose 1/2 and 3/4 in. 8 & 9c ft.
Best Chain Pumps, \$3.25 to \$3.50.
Best Suction Pumps, \$2.75 to \$3.50.
Best Iron Pitcher Pump, \$1.25.
Best Cream Separators, \$4.00 to \$6.00.
Best Hot Plates and Ovens, \$1.25 to \$2.
Best Buggy Harness, \$10 and \$12 set.
Best Cook Stove, \$13.00, and Steel Range, \$23.00.
Best Oddments, Wall Brackets, Mantles, Globes, Gas and Water Pipes and Fittings, Kitchen Sinks, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Step Ladders, Churns, Screen Doors, Windows, Wire Screen, Roofing Paper, White Leads, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Garden Tools, Graniteware, Pottery Netting, Garden and Farming Tools at lowest prices.

Massillon Hardware Co.
53 S. Erie St., Opp. Hotel Saller.